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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1944

ATLANTIC EDITION

THREE CENTS
Greater Boston: Newstands, Newsboys

Milk Spoilage Predicted; Sweden May Compromise; Yarnell Urges Close Ties

The World's Day—May 18, 1944

Boston: Sunday Milk Delivery Ban Protested

Large quantities of milk stand in grave danger of spoiling in downtown Boston restaurants this summer because of inadequate storage facilities, said John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, as he protested the ruling of the Office of Defense Transportation banning Sunday milk deliveries. [Page 4.]

Governor Blood of New Hampshire today proclaimed D-Day as a day of prayer for New Hampshire as he urged churches to open their doors when the invasion starts and called upon citizens to ask for divine blessing upon this nation's troops.

Judge John V. Sullivan of Middleboro was inducted as an Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court today in ceremonies at the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court. He was elevated to the position early this month by Governor Saltonstall from his post of presiding justice at the Middleboro District Court.

While endorsing the G. I. bill of rights in a telegram to Massachusetts members of Congress, Governor Saltonstall today expressed his opposition to Federal control of veterans' education.

In Europe: Sweden May Compromise on Bearings

A compromise between Sweden and the Allies regarding ball-bearing shipments to Germany is expected in Stockholm, where it is thought that a decision may be reached within a matter of hours.

Generalissimo Franco is reported by the Moscow Radio to have sent a message to Hitler on May 8 stating that he is prepared to take a personal part in a regular exchange of opinions with the Nazi Government. He is said to have reaffirmed his sympathy with Hitler's "Greater Germany" and the "principle of a new order in Europe."

Trial of 19 members of the African Phalanx in Algiers has ended with three acquittals, three sentences of five years' hard labor, and 13 sentences of five years' imprisonment. Some of the accused were said to have fought against the Allies at Medjez-el-Bab.

Metropolitan Alexei of Leningrad and Novgorod has become acting Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, in accordance with the terms of Metropolitan Sergei's will.

Prime Minister Churchill will probably make a statement on foreign affairs to the House of Commons on May 24, opening a two-day debate, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced.

Former French Premier Léon Blum, Edouard Daladier, and Paul Reynaud are imprisoned in a hotel on Lake Starnberg, southwest of Munich, according to a Reuter dispatch via Stockholm. This information is said to have come from an official Vichy source.

Plans for administration of the Duchy of Luxembourg after its liberation are about to be formalized in an agreement between Great Britain and Luxembourg, Reuter reports from London.

Washington: Closer War Department Ties Urged

The nation's armed services not only should be unified under one command but the State Department should be tied more closely to military affairs so that policies will be limited to what can be defended, said Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Ret., former Commander of the Asiatic Fleet who testified before the House Postwar Military Policy Committee. [Page 13.]

James V. Forrestal, newly confirmed as Secretary of the Navy, told correspondents that American ships and planes were operating at least 1,500 miles within Japan's outer defense lines. [Page 8.]

National: C-47s Evacuate 636 War Casualties

The first large-scale evacuation of war casualties in C-47 ambulance planes, which took three days, was completed at Newark, N. J., Airport. Another evacuation, "from west to east" may be expected next week, said Army officials. In three days, 636 patients from Holloman General Hospital, New York, were flown to points as far as Denver, Colo.

The Women's Organization for the American Merchant Marine, Inc., celebrated its fourth anniversary of war relief activity with the sponsoring of the liberty ship Santorch at Baltimore, being built for the British.

A strike by 3,000 workers of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation plants in Harrison and Newark, N. J., ended after C.I.O. union and naval spokesmen urged a return to work. The grievance was failure to replace a contract which expired May 15.

Orient: Seven Former Premiers Meet With Tojo

Seven former Japanese premiers have met at Premier Hideki Tojo's official residence to "hear reports and discuss the current situation," Tokyo Radio reported. Those at the conference, described as "senior statesmen," were Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kichiro Hirayama, Prince Kuniyoshi Kono, Admiral Matsumura Yonai, Koki Hirota and General Nobuyuki Abe. Yoshimichi Hara, president of the Privy Council, also was present.

India: Gandhi to Meet Moslem League Leader

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian national leader recently released from internment by the British, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, will probably meet early next month to discuss settlement of political differences between the Moslems and Hindus, according to an Association Press report from Bombay.

Americas: Argentina Decrees Military Service

Argentina's government decreed that all male high-school and university students should undergo one year's obligatory military service since, said the Ministry of War, specialized training required to wage modern war could not be obtained in a shorter period.

The War: Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

War Cuts Rotary Delegates to 250

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty Rotary International executives, representing 150 districts, are expected to meet in Chicago for the group's 35th annual convention, a wartime conference limited to essentials.

Rotary's last international convention in Chicago, in 1930, brought together an attendance of more than 11,000. To relieve transportation and hotel shortage problems the convention was reduced to key executives of the organization. Sessions will continue for five days.

Waste Paper Collections

Belmont (whole territory) — Tomorrow and Saturday. Needham (Dist. 5) — Tomorrow. Boston — Tomorrow. Boston Street, Dartmouth to Charles; Newbury Street, Dartmouth to Arlington; Arlington Street, Boylston to Commonwealth; Berkeley Street, Boylston to Commonwealth; Clarendon Street, Boylston to Commonwealth; Dartmouth Street, Boylston to Commonwealth.

Weather Predictions

Clear and Cooler
Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

South America: What It Promises

Does South America beckon? Are you interested in postwar travel, trade, or settlement in the Latin Continent? Today's installment in the series on "Uncensored South America" by The Christian Science Monitor's specialist on Latin-American affairs brings an analysis backed by seven trips throughout the many countries, helpful to anyone looking southward.

The series also is presenting a penetrating survey in wartime of political, social, and cultural aspects of this Continent's efforts and problems in marching toward a freer world.

Today's article: First Page, Second Section.

Forest Fire Stirs Cry For More Patrols

Smoke still curled over the 6,000 fire-swept acres in the Free-town-Asonet region today as forestry experts and fire chiefs called for the improved co-ordination of fire-fighting machinery, of which there is plenty, and increased forest patrols, of which there are too few, as the chief answers to the recurring spring challenge of wasted timberlands.

No one has yet established the cause of the Free-town fire, whether someone tossed a lighted match into the tinderbox brush, whether the sun struck a spark off a piece of broken glass, whether the lack of trained fighting forces in the field hindered the defense against the wind-blown flames.

The fact remains, however, that 6,000 acres of woodlands vitally needed in these wartime days of paper and lumber shortages today lie in seared ruins.

On Hand Early

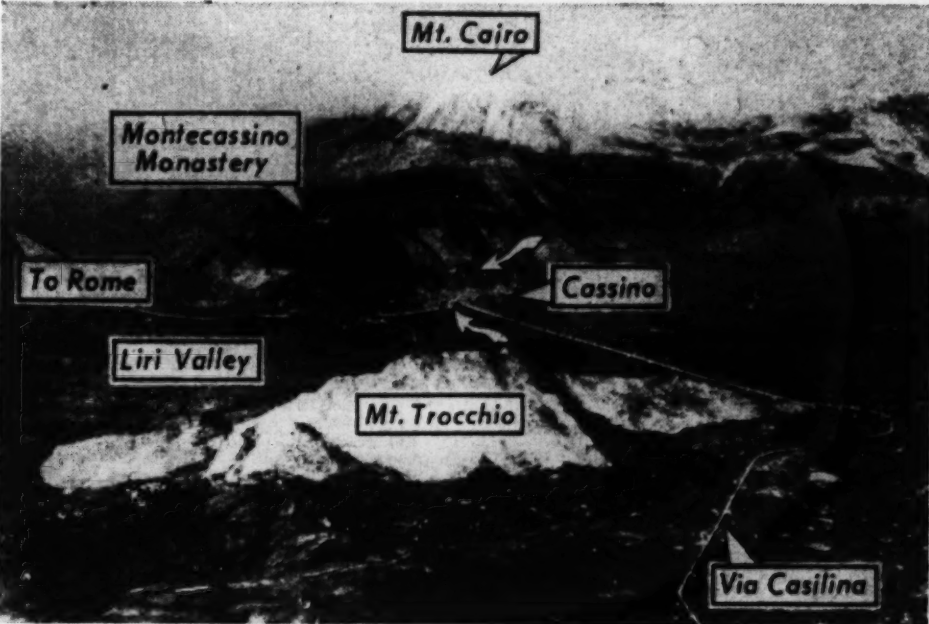
Fire fighting experts today claimed that there is plenty of fire-fighting equipment in the Free-town district, that the fire fighters were on the spot with the equipment in fast time, but that the combination of drought, wind and general weather conditions made it impossible to obtain immediate control of the conflagration.

Forestry experts declared that the same combination of conditions is largely responsible for the annual spring recurrence of the fire hazard which in many seasons has this one results in impossible situations for fire-fighters. Equipment and organization cannot successfully cope with such conditions at once, they explained.

Meanwhile, Harris A. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, wanted to know why the forests were not closed in this drought season. With timber more valuable than ever, and increasing in value every day for postwar reconstruction, Mr. Reynolds cited the Free-town blaze as a def-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Allies Capture Cassino and Formia; Hard Blow Dealt Axis Propaganda; Stilwell Forces Take Burma Airport



Aerial View of Cassino Area
Allies taught vital lesson at Cassino: Page 9

Germans played theme that Cassino delay was sign of Allied invasion defeat.

Armies in Italy launch attack on Hitler Line to open Liri Valley road to Rome.

By Ronald Slead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, May 18—The announcement that Allied troops have taken Cassino, the Nazi stronghold on the road to Rome, ends one of the hardest-worked military propaganda stories the Axis spokesmen have ever had to tell.

Here was a town which had turned back two months of attack by artillery-supported troops. Then it was subjected to the heaviest aerial bombardment of all time—but the Germans were still there when the Allies tried to get in.

So the German propagandists blasted away with the theme: "This is what will happen at any key point the Germans really choose to hold when the Allies invade Europe."

"It shows the ineffectiveness of bombing—even when 2,500 tons of bombs are concentrated on a relatively small target."

Problems for Attackers
It is true that on March 15 some 2,500 tons of Allied bombs were loaded onto the aircraft that set off to attack Cassino.

But the tactical effect of the damage done to the target area wasn't what the military planners anticipated. It didn't impair the defensive abilities of the Germans as was expected. Moreover the water-filled bomb craters and tumbled ruins of wrecked buildings presented the attackers with problems more difficult than had been foreseen.

The bombing results, however, were in closer accord with the Air Commander's anticipations than those of the Army chiefs. Both learned lessons for application in the future on the limitations of air bombardment upon targets such as Cassino and the need of speed by land troops in taking advantage of it.

Needed Lessons Learned
One of the key lessons is to carefully estimate the "cover" available to enemy troops in any target area. If enemy infantry has deep dugouts, as in Cassino, the damage which can be done to them can only be limited.

This, indeed, is one of the arguments against using heavy bombers for tactical purposes against strong points and gun positions, or against infantry except in emergencies.

Such emergencies existed at the Salerno and Anzio bridgeheads, when the commanders needed

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Civilian Draft Sought to Fill 'Job Foxholes'

WASHINGTON, May 18—A draft of civilians is needed not only to bolster military morale but to fill between 300,000 and 400,000 "foxholes" of industry, military and production chiefs told the Senate Military Affairs Committee today.

The committee is considering the Brewster-Bailey bill to draft 4-F's and men too old for military service into critical industrial jobs. The bill was introduced today by James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman.

The Army and Navy chiefs gave their approval on the assumption that Congress will not pass the broader Austin-Wadsworth bill which they prefer.

Labor Shortage Cited

All three men pointed to serious shortages of manpower today in the foundries and casting mills and predicted that the situation would grow worse as hot weather comes on.

Mr. Nelson estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 unskilled and semiskilled workers placed in key posts could solve the nation's present manpower difficulties. In addition to castings, which in turn impede transporta-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Outlook for Lasting Peace Grows Steadily Brighter

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The belief is growing here that the outlook for the formulation of a strong world peace organization—a league of the principal United Nations—is better than it has been at any time and is improving.

This confidence that Allied peace diplomacy is beginning to lay the foundation for durable coalition springs from three current developments:

One is the strong declaration from London of the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers, who have now pledged themselves to the united support of "a world organization to maintain peace and security."

Warm Indorsement
Another is the manifestly warm response which this announcement is receiving in Washington, where it has the full indorsement of the officials of the United States Government.

The third development is the growing assurance, reported by those close to the Soviet Union, that Russia is ready to give its genuine collaboration to the United States and Britain in the cause of securing the peace after the war.

It was evident today that the declaration of peace policy enunciated by the British premiers has cordial indorsement in the Capital. In general purpose and in specific policy as it affects the postwar peace problem, it accords with the plans of the Administration.

Parallel Viewpoints
The London statement that the peace organization should be "endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent aggression and violence" parallels the viewpoint of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Officials here believe that they have increasing evidence that Russia intends to become a full and effective partner in the grand alliance of the United Nations and that most of the current irritants

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Nazis Rushing Second 'Wall' Deep in Interior of France

The following is the first dispatch from Larry Allen, Pulitzer Prize-winning Associated Press war correspondent, now being repatriated after 20 months in Italian and German prison camps. Mr. Allen won the Pulitzer Prize in 1942 for his stories with the British Mediterranean Fleet. He was captured when he accompanied a British Commando raid on Tobruk in Libya on Sept. 13, 1942.

ABOARD THE GRIPSHOLM AT BARCELONA, Spain, May 18 (AP)—Nazi Germany, apparently expecting the Allies to smash through the Atlantic Wall defenses, is concentrating on com-

pletion of a second great system of fortifications deep in France, and has told its soldiers that the line must be held "until the last man."

As the invasion nears, Germany's vast network of communications still is largely intact despite heavy Allied bombings.

Its great railroad terminals in all sections of the country and through the eastern part of France constantly are crowded with thousands of troops moving between the western and eastern fronts.

Communications Efficient
I have just come out of Germany into the clear air of freedom after eight months as a prisoner of war in concentration camps, cellars, and dungeons of the greater Reich—this after spending a year in Italian prisoner camps—and en route I saw in detail how smoothly and efficiently the German communications system is working.

In all the heavily bombed cities there is considerable destruction of factory areas and residential districts, but all the way from the Polish Corridor to Marseille, I didn't see a single railroad station destroyed or even seriously damaged.

I passed through Poznan, Gorlitz, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and other points, and at some of them I was told that as many as 52 passenger trains roll through the stations every 24 hours.

(A large part of Mr. Allen's route was across southern and eastern Germany, where Allied bombings have not been so severe as in other parts. The remainder

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U. S. Army: Its Assets and Its Weaknesses

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 18—The ambition of many American sailors is to visit Plymouth, the town which has so many close links with the United States. They will travel a long way to explore this ancient port, some of the history of which predates the Domesday Book.

At the tower of the port where the Mayflower sailed on Sept. 6, 1620, Pete O'Malley and Bill Robertson of the United States Navy from Brooklyn, N. Y., stare at a plaque on the sidewalk commemorating the sailing of the Mayflower.

"Those Pilgrim Fathers sure were brave guys," Bill says thoughtfully, "but give me a tub of any sort and I'd try to make the journey myself tomorrow."

Wall Around City
Crossing the quay, the Blue-jackets visit a 15th-century gabled house, with old black beams embedded in whitewashed walls.

"To think that people were living in this little house when Columbus sailed for America," Pete says, as he sits in an old oak

settee beside an Elizabethan pebbled hearth.

They join a few kibitzers leaning over the sea wall to look down on an old fishing quay—the spot where holiday tourists watched fishermen mend nets and patch

Continued on Page 7, Column 7

U. S. Dragnet Finds 42 Suspects in London

By Lester
London, May 18

The check of United States soldiers in the London area, during the 24 hours ending at midnight on May 18 gave the M. P.'s a haul of 42 men whose papers were not in order, it was disclosed by Col. Ernest G. Buhrmaster of Schenectady, N. Y., in charge of the roundup.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's white-helmeted M. P.'s cordoned the West End of London and stopped every vehicle, military or civilian, including buses, to check on passengers. Even a one-star general was stopped by a M. P. for questioning, but his papers were in order.

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Continued on Page 7, Column 7

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Continued on Page 7, Column 7

Italy: Americans Seize Key Coastal City

Allied Headquarters in Naples announced that Allied troops had captured Cassino, stronghold on the road to Rome, and that American forces farther south had seized Formia.

The Germans earlier had announced that Allied troops had captured Cassino, stronghold on the road to Rome, and that American forces farther south had seized Formia.

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Malden Boys and Girls To Run City on Friday

Promptly at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning Malden boys and girls will take over every key office in their City. Picked squads will move into City Hall, the Police Station, each Fire Engine house, and the Rationing Board. No secrecy has attended plans for this two-hour invasion, however. For weeks officials and students alike have been anticipating this high point in the City's observance of Boys and Girls Week, May 15-21.

Dana Bill, a senior at the Malden High School, has been selected to relieve Mayor John D. McCarthy of his arduous duties, while Guy Colella of the Lincoln Junior High will serve as President of the City Council and William H. Gram, also of the High School, will become Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. Paul Kelley of the Boys' Catholic High will get a taste of what it means to be Captain of Police. Other boys assigned to the Police Department include Robert Nickerson of Brown Junior High School and Arthur Wessles of Beebe Junior High.

And where do the girls come in? Oh, they'll run the show from behind the scenes—as clerks and secretaries. Ruth McKay will tap the keys in the Mayor's office, Gertrude O'Connell of the Girls' Catholic High will be secretary to Police Inspector Joseph McDonough, Faith Avery to Fire Commissioner Arthur Smith, and Marilyn Sullivan to Police Commissioner John Mahoney.

Among the other young people who will take office from 10 to 12 o'clock will be John Boggia, Comptroller of Accounts; William J. Connors, Chairman of the Board of Assessors; Robert Doucette, City Almoner; Rita O'Neil, Old Age Assistance Supervisor; Adolph Piepiuskiwicz, Superintendent of the Street Department; James Taylor, City Treasurer; Bernard J. Hardy of the Vocational High School, Building Inspector; Earl Weidner, Jr., Rationing Board Administrator.

City Hall clerks will include Kay Doherty, Eunice Levinson, Shirley Wolpert, Phyllis Rosenthal, Agnes Moulaison, Ann Boutwell, Esther Hoffman, and Claire Gilman. Each girl and boy will have a chance to do some actual piece of work in the department to which she or he is assigned.

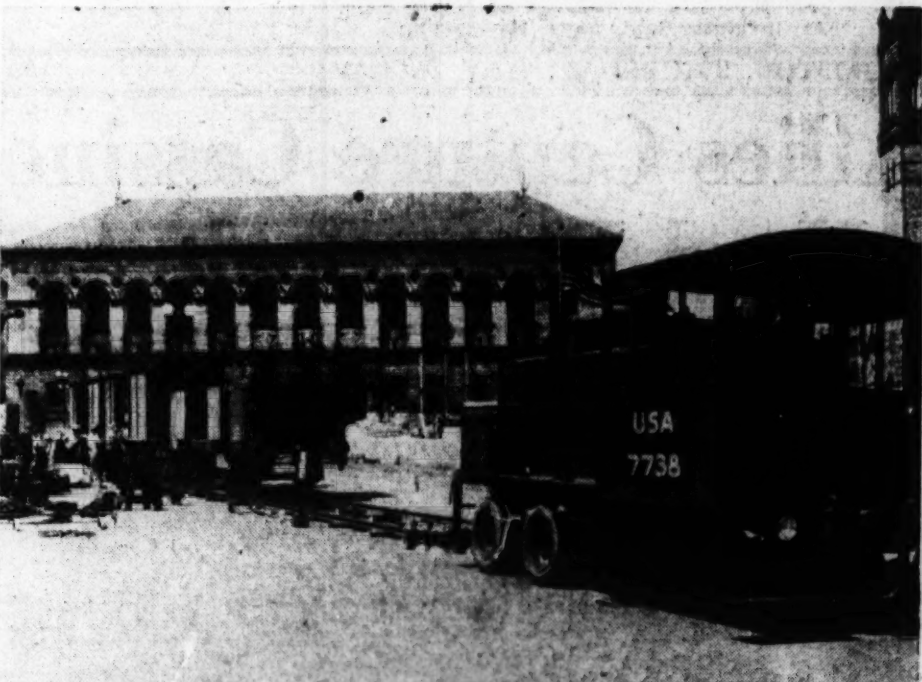
At 11 o'clock in front of City Hall the Lincoln Junior High School band, in blue capes, military vests, and white duck pants, will give a brassy salute to the youthful new City officials.

In the schedule of Boys and Girls Week activities tomorrow is designated as City Service Day, planned for the purpose of giving boys and girls an opportunity to get acquainted with the responsibilities of local government offices. All students taking part have been chosen for their leadership and good citizenship; George M. True is chairman, James A. Cronin is general chairman of the committee in charge of the week's observance, which is being sponsored by the Malden Federation of Social Planning, of which Mrs. Edwin Troland is President.

Recognition Day at Service Clubs is being highlighted today by a Kiwanis luncheon at which the outstanding scholar-citizens from the sixth through the twelfth grades were guests of honor and by two service club dinners tonight. The Lions Club is honoring the outstanding athlete-scholars, and the Zonta Club the best girl citizens. The Y. M. C. A.'s Mother and Son banquet tonight is also being keyed to the week's program.

Saturday—the Day of Athletics—will feature softball games between the girls of the various junior highs in the morning, and an inter-junior high track meet sponsored by Rotary at the Pearl Street Stadium in the afternoon. Sunday's Day in the Churches will conclude the week with emphasis on the fact that spiritual growth is essential to the complete development of boys and girls.

Knock-Down Overseas Train Reassembled



By a Staff Photographer

Display in Copley Square Feature of Maritime Week

Daily, from noon to 9 p. m., specially trained soldiers will demonstrate how an overseas train and locomotive are knocked down and reassembled. This demonstration, open to the public, will continue through May 23 in celebration of National Maritime Week, and the exhibit will be sponsored by the Boston Port of Embarkation, under direction of Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Commanding General. The exhibit also will include an abandon-ship drill and a display of amphibious equipment. Top—the train as it takes shape in front of the Public Library. Below—Some of the equipment being unloaded. Spire of New Old South Church shows in the background.

Nazis Mix Ownership in France

The Germans have taken so much under cover of a false legality in France, said Charles A. Reopell in an interview this morning, that one of the toughest problems after the war will be straightening out questions of ownership in French industry. He was in Boston to address the weekly noon meeting of the Kiwanis Club, at Hotel Touraine.

Finally Escaped

After serving six years in the United States Embassy in Paris, Mr. Reopell, who had lived in the city since 1918, went into business for himself and remained there until August, 1941. The Germans refused to give him an exit visa, but he managed to escape and now holds a position in a Government war agency in New York.

One way in which the Germans have control of French industry and the economic system, he explained, is through the levy of a daily impost of 400,000,000 francs on occupied regions, supposed to cover the expense of the occupying army. The amount, he pointed out, is twice the sum levied on the Rhineland following World War I.

High Impost Levied

The Germans, he said, decreased their troops, after three months, to about one third the original number, but the daily impost of 400,000,000 francs continued. They took the difference between the cost of the occupying army and the amount levied to buy voting stock in the open market. Thus they were able to control all the French industries by buying the stock. For example, they joined together the three largest chemical works into a French

cartel, then later joined the French cartel to the German I. G. Farbenindustrie, Germany's big chemical works; and a European cartel was thus established with the German group holding 51 per cent of the stock. In that way the German group controlled all the chemical industry in France.

Freetown's Disastrous Forest Fire Stirs Wide Demand for More Patrols

Continued from Page 1

nite lack of proper defense against the forest saboteur "carelessness." The issuing of the Governor's proclamation, he said, never fails to bring voluminous protests from hunters and fishermen. And in his 30 years of intimate acquaintance with local forestry problems, Mr. Reynolds has never known the forests to be closed in drought conditions until after some large conflagration.

Yet he held that information is readily available from district wardens when timberlands are dry enough to constitute a dangerous fire hazard.

Returning from an inspection of the still-smoking, Freetown area of charred woodlands, the forest expert said this greatest of Massachusetts forest fires in years would never have developed if the timberlands had been properly patrolled by an adequate staff of men trained in the technique of fire prevention.

This is no slight upon local fire wardens or upon the inadequately staffed forest ranger service, Mr. Reynolds hastened to add. But it is an indictment, he pointed out, of community apathy towards the complete organization of a strong defense against the greatest saboteur of the State's forests, "carelessness."

On the interest of the money that Freetown and the State could have saved by preventing this latest fire, Mr. Reynolds claimed, the town could have established a permanent forest patrol sufficient to minimize the possibility of future fires. The savings could have provided an annual income capable of supporting a staff of patrolmen within Freetown limits, "virtually within calling distance of each other," Mr. Reynolds added.

Mr. Reynolds speaks from experience. Some 15 years ago, he helped to launch a Cape Cod Fire Protection Experiment based on the patrol system and designed to determine the actual dollars and cents value of prevention patrols. Six towns joined in the test. Over a period of three years, fire losses in these towns were cut 80 per cent from the previous three years. And the experiment was done with 20 per cent fewer funds than

Plant in N. H. Authorized To Make Alcohol

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The War Production Board May 17 authorized an idle New Hampshire distillery to produce beverage alcohol from Maine cull potatoes, declaring that use of the plant for war alcohol was "impracticable."

The action was the first of its kind since the beverage alcohol industry was converted to war production in the fall of 1942. The action was expected to be followed by similar releases for an estimated 150 other plants—which have been idle because their location or facilities prevented their participation in the war alcohol program.

The plant is Mahum-Chapin Distillery at Newmarket, New Hampshire, which has been purchased by Dr. Armand Hammer, of the A. Hammer Co-operative Corporation, New York.

Dr. Hammer notified WPB earlier this month that he had bought the distillery for the purpose of making liquor from cull potatoes, but offered to make it available to the Government for industrial alcohol production.

The distillery has equipment for the use of corn or grain, but WPB officials said an inspection showed Government operation "would result in only a small supply of alcohol, which would be obtained at high cost, with a wasteful use of grain supplies."

In addition, its operation as a grain alcohol plant would impose an excessive load on the nation's transportation system in relation to the output and, in consideration of the results to be achieved, comparatively large amounts of material would be required for construction and maintenance," the WPB announcement continued.

The Newmarket plant had a rated output of 5,000 gallons of alcohol daily when operating on grain. Its production when using potatoes as a raw material probably would be lower, but WPB officials declined to make an estimate.

Use of Air-Raid Signal Not Due for Invasion

No plans are under way to use Boston's air-raid signal system for anything but actual or "test" air raids, said J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today, when queried as to whether news of the "invasion" might be communicated in this manner.

Prolonged blasts from jammed or "stuck" factory, boat, or train whistles—misinterpreted in some areas as signals of the beginning of long-looked-for invasion—gave rise to the query.

Two Bay State Men In Navy Casualties

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Two Massachusetts men were included in a list of 11 Navy casualties announced last night.

They are: Danko, Francis J., Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, Killed. (Previously reported missing in action.) Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Danko, Holyoke, Mass.

Harlow, Frederick C., First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Killed. Father, Mr. A. C. Harlow, Greenfield.

Judge Zottoli to Lead Temperance Discussion

Judge Joseph B. Zottoli of the Boston Municipal Court will lead a panel discussion on "What Is Temperance and How Shall We Promote It?" in Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church, Tuesday, May 23, at 10:30 a. m. Judge Zottoli is Chairman of the Special Commission Studying the Problem of Drunkenness in Massachusetts.

Others who will take part in the discussion are: State Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham; Roy M. Cushman, Executive Secretary, Boston Council of Social Agencies; Dr. Margaret M. Poole, Chairman, Evening Alliance of Unitarian Women; the Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, the Rev. Waitstill H. Sharp; Charles S. Bolster, Boston lawyer.

Light Frost in Interior

Greater Boston Victory gardeners need not be too concerned over prospects of frost tonight. The Boston Weather Bureau forecasts a low temperature of 45 degrees in the city and nearby suburbs during the night, but warns that light frosts must be expected in interior suburbs and moderate to heavy frosts in Northern New England and low-lying lands in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The mercury will continue to slide downward this evening, after a series of warm days which have seen a good many wet swimming suits hanging out to dry. The prediction for tomorrow is continued fair and cool.

Ordnance Districts of U. S. Praised on 26th Anniversary

Production of billions of dollars worth of preinvasion armament "enough and on time" by American manufacturers under the supervision of the Ordnance Districts of the United States Army brought citations today, on the 26th anniversary of the system, from Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance.

Pointing out that this material is for use in "the greatest military, naval and air test in the history of the nation," General Campbell, in a letter to Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, deputy chief of the Boston Ordnance District, paid tribute to "the loyalty, patriotism and competence of the various district chiefs and their extremely capable military and civilian staffs."

Termination of contracts and the change-over from one product to another by war plants has been accomplished, said the General, "with most of the personnel being retained for employment on new contracts. In all contract terminations, the districts have distinguished themselves by their scrupulous fairness and their wholehearted co-operation with industry during these grim days of never-ending crisis and tension," General Campbell stated.

The "district" procedure of ordnance activity was established in 1918 and generally developed between wars. Located in large industrial centers the districts have followed an industrial rather than a military plan, according to a statement from the Boston office. Expansion of the district offices was accomplished as the need became apparent so that when the war load of \$60,000,000,000 of production had to be carried, the facilities were available. Washington requisitions guide the production requirements. The local districts, continues the statement, can place contracts up to \$5,000,000 without specific approval from



Major General Campbell
Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, looks pleased as the twenty-sixth anniversary of Ordnance District System brings citation to 13 districts, and discloses the success of a huge pre-invasion task which put ordnance on an "enough and on time" basis.

Washington—a "major factor in the elimination of red tape."

Each district has a staff of industrial engineers which advises manufacturers concerning all problems which arise in connection with the procurement of ordnance weapons. Approximately 14,000 Army ordnance engineers, assigned to the district offices, are stationed in the plants of prime and sub-contractors. These Army ordnance representatives literally work side-by-side with industry.

Nieman Unit Limits Awards To Draft-Exempt Newsmen

Draft-exempt newsmen whose papers will permit them the necessary leaves of absence for study will be accepted for Nieman Fellowships for 1944-45, the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University has announced.

The Foundation stated that it will limit its considerations for candidates to men outside the draft age or military availability, whose intention for study is to equip themselves to deal with post-war problems.

Applications to the Foundation will close on Aug. 1, the statement said, and the fellowship term will be from Nov. 1, 1944, to June, 1945.

The statement also pointed out that as the Fellowships will be awarded only to men whose applications are supported by newspaper ready to grant them the leaves of absence for study, this would limit the Nieman program to men whose papers feel that preparation for handling postwar issues is important enough to justify a leave during war. Plans for study may be either economic

or political, international or domestic, it was stated.

The Nieman Fellowships, usually about 12 a year, have been offered during the past five years at Harvard under the bequest of Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the late Lucius W. Nieman, former publisher of the Milwaukee Journal. In the bequest, the money was granted "to elevate and promote the standards of journalism in America."

Harvard University has applied the Nieman funds to the support of annual fellowships to working newspapermen for an academic year's study on leave from their papers. A fellowship pays the salary of the man during his leave. The fellowships have also permitted work in any department of the University.

Nieman Fellowship holders this year are: Theodore Andrica, Cleveland Press; Lawrence A. Fernsworth, New York Daily News; Paul J. Hughes, Louisville Times; Charles S. Jennings, Chicago Daily News; Robert C. Lasser, Rutherford Courier, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Fred W. McGuire, Lowell Sunday Telegram, Lowell, Mass.; Jacob S. Qualey, Minneapolis Star-Journal; John W. Shively, Kansas City Star; John B. Terry, Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Leigh White, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; and Herbert C. Yahr, PM, New York.

For Best in Show

Two Massachusetts men were included in a list of 11 Navy casualties announced last night.

They are: Danko, Francis J., Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, Killed. (Previously reported missing in action.) Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Danko, Holyoke, Mass.

Harlow, Frederick C., First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Killed. Father, Mr. A. C. Harlow, Greenfield.

Cleaning the Common

Spring cleaning is finished at the USO Buddies and Bay State Clubs on Boston Common. Aided by volunteer help from horticulturists, the landscape gardening has been completed. Notable among the helpers were the English sailors from Fargo barracks who aided in the painting and gardening work in recognition of the hospitality extended to them by the clubs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau
Clear and Cooler

Boston and vicinity: clear and much cooler tonight. Friday fair and continued cool. Diminishing winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: clear, cooler in north portions and much cooler in south portions, moderate to heavy frost with lowest temperatures in the middle 20's in north portions and near or slightly under freezing in south portions tonight. Friday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts: clear and much cooler with frost in all valleys of interior tonight. Friday fair and continued cool.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: clearer and much cooler with frost in all valleys of interior tonight. Friday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Block Island: small craft warnings will be lowered this evening.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 5:30 a. m.; height 13.7 feet.
Friday, 5:25 a. m.; height 13 feet.
Friday, 10:00 p. m.; height 16.5 feet.

SPAR Group Leaves Boston For Training

War Activities of New England

With 20 SPAR recruits leaving Boston today for the SPAR Ship Biltmore at West Palm Beach, Florida, and a call from the Coast Guard procurement office for trained applicants to fill seven jobs with the Spars, the women of New England feature the war activities today.

After "boot" training, the girls will be assigned to duty—releasing a man for sea duty—or to advanced training schools.

Among the SPAR recruits was Miss Sarah E. Crosby of Arlington, first President of the Arlington Junior Women's Club. Others from Massachusetts were Irene H. Savinsky of Auburn, Marie G. Bryan of Wollaston, Frances Barto of Palmer, Bette E. Flaherty of Lexington, Louise E. Paine of Winchester, Carol Richardson of Longmeadow, Gertrude J. MacLeod of North Quincy, Phyllis C. Pettito of Saugus, Bertha M. Schneider of Lynn, Anne S. Karjama, Lucille Briggs, and Mrs. Alice Bonneau of Worcester. Dorothy M. MacLaughlin of Wakefield, Frances S. Wyeth of Newtonville, and Jeanne P. Ringer of Waltham.

Cartographers head the list of recruits needed for special assignments with the Spars, according to Capt. (jg) Barbara Kobler, Boston District Procurement Officer. Other skills needed are hydrographers, railroading, draftsmen, photographers, typewriter repairing, and tailors.

Spreading the News

Bursting 105 mm. smoke shells, fired with delayed fuses, spread the latest authentic news among the enemy troops in all theaters of operation, according to Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, Deputy District Director of Ordnance for Boston. Smoke canisters are removed from the smoke shells, according to Colonel Stone, and each shell is loaded with about 300 news sheets.

Reports from the front tell of German prisoners enjoying the true news but complaining that the American artillery was too quick in following up with a high explosive barrage. This interferes with collecting the papers, says the reports, and the prisoners suggested more time between rounds.

Training for Boys

Training for young men between 16 and 17½ years in the Merchant Marine is now available for recruits who can enlist with their parents' consent, according to an announcement from the United States Maritime Service today.

After the necessary training the young men will be assigned to duty with ships carrying supplies to our forces all over the world. Positions for which they will be trained are deck, engine, mess and utility.

Maine State Guard

Reorganization and enlargement of the Maine State Guard to 2,000 officers and men was announced today by Brig. Gen. George M. Carter, Maine Adjutant General.

Six battalions will be formed with headquarters in Portland, Norway, Augusta, Farmington, Bangor and Houlton. Increased strength will be attained through activation of reserve units and a recruiting campaign, said General Carter. A comprehensive training program for the guard will start June 1.

Fishing Equipment

An appeal for any and all kinds of fishing equipment that may be used in deep-sea fishing has just been issued by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., an affiliate of the USO.

The Committee is acting as a distributing agency for any equipment that may be contributed by private citizens. Donors should deliver the fishing equipment to the Committee's headquarters, 13 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Cleaning the Common

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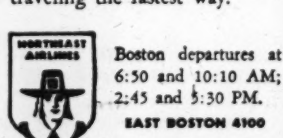
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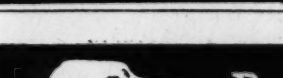
Increased Service

New summer schedules now provide additional stops at cities in Maine. Convenient flights daily to Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Houlton, Presque Isle, and Monticello, N. B.—connecting to all points in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. Big, roomy, 21-passenger Douglas airliners. Plan your next trip by air. Save time by traveling the fastest way.



Boston departures at 6:30 and 10:10 AM; 2:45 and 5:30 PM.
EAST BOSTON 4100

NORTHEAST AIRLINES



Bombo Meets Victoria

A Letter to Bombo Gentlemen

After we saw Bombo advertised in The Christian Science Monitor a few times, we finally decided to see what Victoria thought about it. She is our Irish Setter.

If you had a movie of Victoria going after Bombo and could show it to all the other dog owners, you would have so much business you couldn't take care of it. Vicky goes for Bombo in a big way.

We are glad you told us about it in the columns of the newspaper we read.

Yours very truly,

A Connecticut Reader
of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays
at The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Morley Street, Boston 18, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., as Second-class matter for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 of Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"Like the REAL THING!"

Has the spicy tang, aroma and flavor of real cinnamon, says housewives. Costs much less.



BOMBO Meat Base DOG FOOD

COOKED · READY-TO-EAT

★ NOT DEHYDRATED

All Students For Ministry Out of Draft

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Selective Service last night authorized the deferment of students preparing for the ministry regardless of whether they are attending theological or divinity schools.

The revised regulation stipulates, however, that students in other institutions must be under the direction of the specialized schools and "pursuing a specific full-time course on an accelerated basis."

Heretofore students in pretheological seminaries were eligible for their early training in secular for deferment, but students at colleges or universities were not.

Protestant Protests

The change followed protests from a group of Protestant leaders who said the former policy would "wholly cut off the supply of future ministers for the Protestant churches," but the "supply for the Roman Catholic priesthood would not be affected."

Candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood take preprofessional training in specialized schools.

The Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington and one of the signers of the protest, said he thought the new arrangement would be "eminently satisfactory."

Selective Service directed that local draft boards obtain the following information in the case of all registrants who claim to be preparing for the ministry in other than theological or divinity schools:

Information Required

"A statement of the registrant that he is preparing for and intends to enter into the ministry of a recognized church, religious sect or religious organization."

"A statement of the highest authority governing ordination of a recognized church, religious sect or religious organization that it is in need of ministers of religion and that the registrant has been formally accepted as a candidate for the ministry."

"A statement of a recognized theological or divinity school that the registrant has been accepted for admittance to such school and that he is pursuing under the general directions of such a school on a full-time and accelerated basis a specific course of study required by the theological or divinity school."

Plant Food Pays

For every \$1 spent for plant food in the United States, approximately \$3.60 is returned in increased plant growth, on the basis of a national average.

DIAMONDS WANTED

We pay high cash prices for Diamonds, and gold jewelry.

EMPIRE DIAMOND APPRAISERS

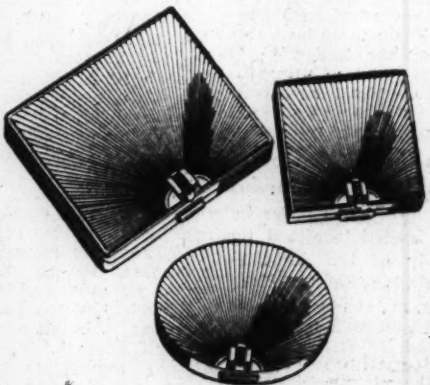
(Diamonds Sold by Retailers)

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14th Floor, 5th Ave. at 34th

NEW YORK

Shreve Accessories



Stunning compacts in sterling silver in a choice variety of designs . . . some with clasps of precious stones set in 14 kt gold. Prices for sterling compacts from \$13.20 to \$58.60 (including 20% Federal Tax).

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

Buy them at Arlington Street, Boston

'Buddy' Poppy Ceremony at White House



Associated Press

Roosevelt Gets First Emblem for 1944

The National Home for Veterans of Foreign Wars at Eaton Rapids, Mich., selected Phyllis Fay Firebaugh to present to President Roosevelt the first 1944 "buddy" poppy. The poppies are sold annually by the organization to aid in financing its

benevolences, and each year one of its wards hands the President the first flower. Phyllis is pictured pinning the "buddy" poppy on the lapel of the President's coat. This is the first picture of the President since his vacation in South Carolina.

Have Police Right to Unionize? OPA Is Target U. S. Trend Raises Issue Anew Of Battle On Electioneering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A new trend toward organization of city police into trade unions is raising again the old question: Is a policeman like a soldier, and therefore not eligible to join a labor union, or is he in a class with the city's mail carriers, electricians, schoolteachers, etc., who are permitted to organize as a matter of course?

Those opposed agree with a Chicago official who said recently, when Chicago police formed a union, "You can't be a good policeman when you line up with outside outfits."

Cities Organized

Those in favor point to numbers of cities in which police belong to unions and note that there is no major complaint being heard from them. All these American Federation of Labor locals in the United States composed entirely of police officers have abstained from written agreements, exclusive bargaining agreements, the check-off, and from assuming the right to strike, states the International City Managers Association here, which is just publishing the results of a survey of police unions.

This survey has brought to light the extent to which police have organized. Last month three more cities were added to the list, making a total of 28, according to the City Managers. The new ones are Augusta, Ga.; Joliet, Ill.; and Chicago—but more about Chicago later. There are complications here. As for the others, the list includes Los Angeles, Duluth, and Saint Paul, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Portland, Ore.; Omaha, Neb.; Tacoma, Wash. Others are: Bristol, Hartford, and New Britain, Conn.; Miami, Fla.; Springfield, Ill.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Coffeyville and Hutchinson, Kan.; Alexandria, Bogalusa, Lafayette, Monroe, and Shreveport, La.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Lincoln, Neb.; Charlotte, N. C.; Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas; Centralia, Wash.; La Crosse, Wis.; and Sheridan, Wyo. The remaining

Other cities have acted with greater severity to stop unionization of police in recent months, according to a report of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The recently formed Hartford, Conn., Police Local, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was refused recognition April 5 by vote of the city's board of Police Commissioners. In Detroit, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, State, County, and Municipal Workers union was denied permission to organize the city police force. This order was given the police commissioner and supported by the Mayor, Edward J. Jeffries Jr., who declared, "A police officer cannot consistently belong to the C. I. O. and perform his sworn duty. He cannot have a dual allegiance."

Boston Forbids Organization

Boston, where a police strike a quarter century ago caused a deep-seated distrust of unionization, continues to frown on police organization. After the strike, in 1919, policemen were forbidden to join unions. Now, 25 years later, Thomas F. Sullivan, Commissioner of Police, aware of increased activity tending toward unionization about the country, has issued a new warning. Peremptory punishment will follow affiliation of any department member with the local American Federation of State, City and Municipal Employees, the commissioner warned.

The urge to organize, it is said by specialists in government here, usually is felt by police in cities which lack good personnel systems or where police are inadequately paid.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska singled out the Office of Price Administration today as the next target in a Republican effort in Congress to tighten legal bars against political activity by Federal employees.

Despite a setback in the Senate, where Democrats yesterday knocked out of the Farm Appropriation Bill a House amendment rigidly prohibiting political or lobbying activities by Agriculture Department workers, Senator Wherry said he was planning to offer the same kind of proposal to apply to OPA's thousands of employees.

"OPA agents, like the Agriculture Department field men, have been out doing the Administration's political work—using the influence of their official positions for campaign purposes in various ways," Senator Wherry declared.

"It's the only political organization the Democrats have left out in my country."

Democrats denounced the amendment as politically inspired and contended political campaigning by Government employees already is covered by the Hatch Act.

Need of Heavy Guns For China War Cited

MIAMI, Fla., May 18 (AP)—The new chief of China's Military Mission to the United States said in an interview May 16 that his country will not be knocked out of the war, but warned that heavy weapons are needed if the Chinese are to drive out the invading Japanese.

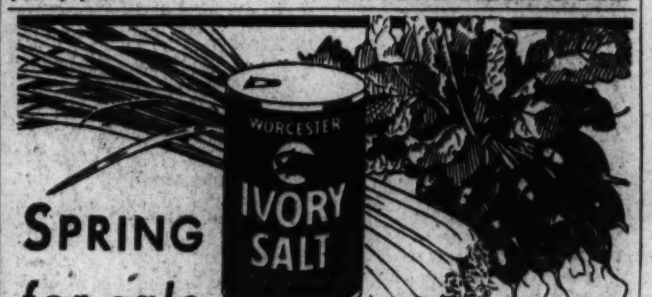
"You have only to compare results in two major theaters of operation to realize the importance of heavy armament," explained Gen. Shang Chen, who arrived Sunday from Chungking en route to Washington to take up his new duties.

"In Burma, where we are properly equipped, we are more than holding our own. In Honan Province, where we have only light arms, the recent reverses have taken place."

THE Aristocrat of Shoe Polishes



WHITTEMORE



Grocers offer you a flavor bargain in tender young vegetables and IVORY Salt

Less Meat Forecast for Civilians in Latter Half of '44

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A 10-pound reduction in civilian supplies of meat during the last half of 1944 was forecast today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In a report on the national food situation, the Agriculture Department's statistical agency said civilian consumption during the first half of the year was expected to average about 77.5 pounds per person. Supplies available during the last six months were forecast at 67.5 pounds.

If borne out, the consumption level of the last half of the year would be at the rate prevailing in 1943, when all meats were rationed.

The Bureau said the larger rate of consumption during the first half of the year reflected record production and oceanic shipping and storage difficulties—developments which recently led to the removal of all meats except beef steaks and roasts from the ration list. A material reduction in marketing of hogs is indicated for the last half of the year.

Consumption Outlook

The bureau's figures indicated a total average civilian supply of 145 pounds of meat for 1944, or eight pounds more than was available last year.

The per capita consumption of all food in 1944 is expected, the Bureau said, to average substantially the same as last year. As in the case of meats, civilian supplies of all foods may be somewhat smaller during the last half.

The Bureau made the following

Weather Improves in Crop Areas

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 18

The Weather Bureau today reported an improvement in weather conditions in principal farming areas.

Wet, cool weather which had delayed spring planting operations as much as three weeks in some sections was replaced last week by drier and warmer conditions conducive to field work.

forecasts on 1944 food production compared with last year's output:

Beef, 9,450,000,000 and 8,536,000,000 pounds; veal 1,270,000,000 and 1,142,000,000; lamb and mutton 940,000,000 and 1,107,000,000; and pork 13,800,000,000 and 13,371,000,000. Total meats 25,460,000,000 and 24,156,000,000.

Eggs 5,100,000,000 and 4,965,000,000 dozen.

Chickens (dressed weight) 3,500,000,000 pounds; and turkeys 480,000,000 and 466,000,000.

Milk for human consumption 118,000,000,000 and 117,689,000,000 pounds; cheese 985,000,000 and 980,000,000 pounds; condensed and evaporated milk 3,570,000,000 and 3,337,000,000 pounds; fluid milk and cream 32,830,000,000 and 53,929,000,000.

Butter Outlook

Butter (farm and factory), 1,965,000,000 and 2,026,000,000 pounds; lard, 3,000,000,000 and 2,917,000,000 pounds; shortening, 1,413,000,000 and 1,458,000,000 pounds; margarine, 566,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds; other food fats, 1,077,000,000 and 1,244,000,000 pounds.

Fruits (citrus), 9,634,000,000 and

juices, 1,425,000,000 and 1,373,000,000 pounds; frozen fruits, 253,000,000 and 233,000,000 pounds; and dried fruits, 1,190,000,000 and 1,380,000,000 pounds.

Fresh vegetables, 33,131,000,000 and 31,227,000,000 pounds; canned vegetables, 6,891,000,000 and 6,192,000,000 pounds; frozen vegetables, 279,000,000 and 230,000,000 pounds; potatoes, 410,000,000 and 485,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 76,000,000 and 72,572,000 bushels; dry beans, 21,000,000 and 20,066,000 100-pound bags.

Sugar (domestic production only), 1,650,000 and 1,531,000 short tons, raw value.

YOUR GROCER HAS R&R CHICKEN AT THIS TIME

Ask for it at the counter, if you don't see it on the shelf. Two economy sizes—4½ oz. Luncheon tin and the 12 oz. Dinner size. Costs no more than the meat equivalent from dressed chicken of equal quality at present prices. R&R is all chicken meat—no waste—no bother—NO POINTS.



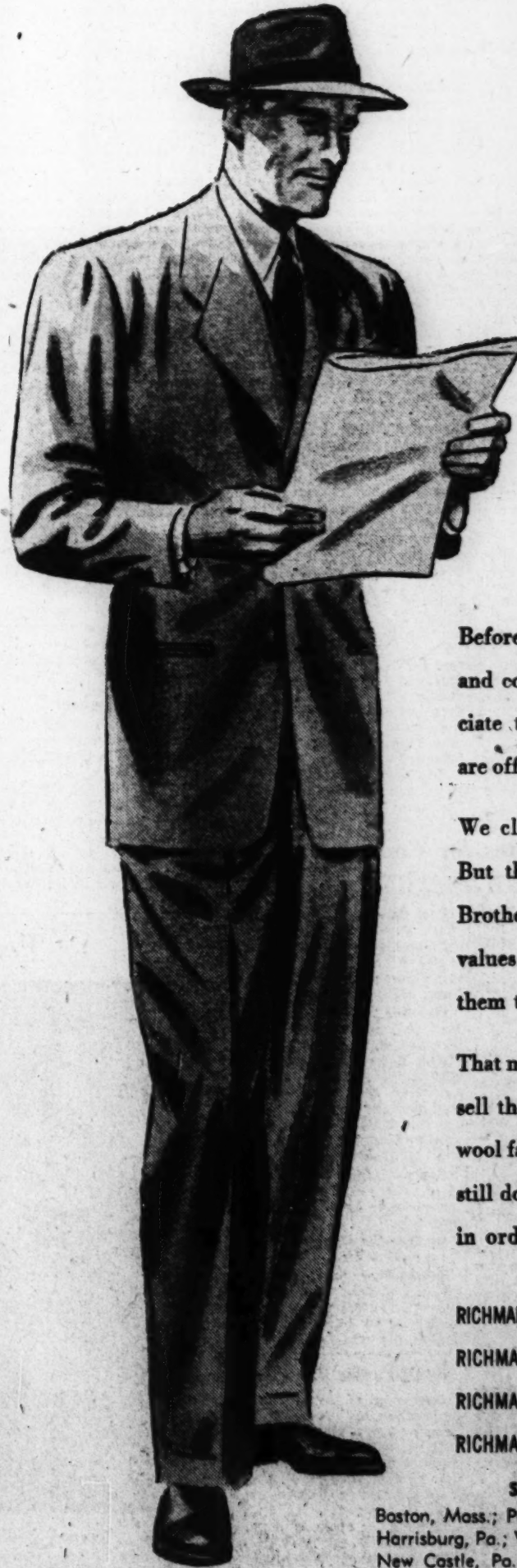
RICHMAN BROTHERS CLOTHES

America's No. 1 Value

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\$24.50

\$29.50



Before you buy your next suit, look around and compare. Only then will you fully appreciate the amazing values Richman Brothers are offering under present difficult conditions.

We claim no superior wisdom or virtues. But the same facilities that made Richman Brothers clothes the Nation's outstanding values before the war still function to make them the No. 1 choice today.

That means we still make our own clothes; still sell them in our own stores; still buy fine all-wool fabrics from the best mills in the country; still do business with a minimum of overhead in order to give you a maximum of value.

RICHMAN TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS \$24.50
RICHMAN ALL WOOL STUDENT SUITS . . . \$18.50
RICHMAN SUPER QUALITY SPORT JACKETS . \$15.00
RICHMAN SMART SPORT SLACKS . . . \$4.95 to \$7.50

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

10 Candidates Seek Post As Suffolk County Sheriff

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Suffolk County's race for sheriff is on, with eight Democrats and two Republicans entered in the field. The Republican candidates, George H. Kiernan and William H. Bond of Boston, are already being counted out, Suffolk County being overwhelmingly Democratic.

The leading Democratic candidates for the nomination on July 11 include the incumbent, Frederick R. Sullivan, now a Major in the United States Army in the South Pacific; John E. Kerrigan, President of the Boston City Council, and Michael J. Ward, School Committee member.

Other Democratic candidates are: John L. Sullivan of Dorchester; Frank M. Leonard, a former State Representative from the North End; Nathan V. Kravitsky of Dorchester; Joseph F. Sullivan of Roxbury, and Mrs. Ida Rubin of Dorchester.

Outlook for Sullivan
Major Sullivan, who also is running on the Republican ballot, has been absent from the Sheriff's office for nearly two years. Because of this, some political seeds are of the opinion that, despite his excellent record in public life, he will have a hard time defeating either candidates Councilor Kerrigan or School Committee member Ward.

Appointed to the Sheriff's office in 1939 by Governor Saltonstall to fill the vacancy left by John F. Dowd's resignation shortly before a scheduled trial for Mr. Dowd's removal on charges of extorting money and selling jobs, Major Sullivan was elected in the State elections of 1940, winning handily over Mr. Kerrigan. Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Sheriff Sullivan entered the armed service and turned his office over to James Mellen, a deputy and his brother-in-law. Acting Sheriff Mellen is active in the Sullivan campaign.

Prior to his appointment by the Governor, Major Sullivan served on the School Committee, being first elected in 1933 and re-elected in 1937. A graduate of Harvard University, Major Sullivan was coxswain of the crew in 1926 and

in 1927, the Crimson eight of the latter year beating Yale by one length for the first time in a number of years.

At this time it is considered a toss-up between Mr. Kerrigan and Mr. Ward, both well known in Boston political circles.

Mr. Kerrigan has an excellent record in local politics, having served seven years in the City Council, twice as its President. Entering public life in 1933, Mr. Kerrigan became the youngest man ever to become President of the City Council, when in 1938 he was elected by the Council as President and served as Acting Mayor during Mayor Tobin's absence from the city.

He served two years—1939 and 1940—in the Massachusetts Senate. In 1942 he was a candidate for the Governor's Council, but when his induction into the armed forces was imminent, he asked that his name be removed from the ballot. His request, however, came too late, so he notified the voters through the press not to vote for him because he would be unable to represent them.

Leaves Army
After receiving an honorable discharge from the Army for physical reasons, he ran for City Council last year and was elected. The Council then elected him its President.

Mr. Kerrigan distinguished himself as Acting Mayor during the hurricane of 1938. Mayor Tobin happened to be in California attending the American Legion Convention. Mr. Kerrigan organized the city's various departments so efficiently that within a short time he had Boston back to normal.

School Committee member Ward has a long political career starting as secretary to James M. Curley when the latter was Mayor of Boston. Mr. Ward has served on the City Council from Wards 9 and 21, and has been in both branches of the Legislature. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1940. He was one of the original supporters of Mr. Roosevelt in Boston.

There Will Always Be Tulips



By a Staff Photographer

Grown Independently of Holland Now

Mrs. Clara Lewis of Medford, left, and Mrs. Edwin F. Steffek of Arlington, admiring tulips of many colors which are on exhibit at the annual Tulip Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston, today and tomorrow. This flower of the Netherlands, once available to New England gardeners only from imported bulbs, is now being grown in many parts of the United States to supply the bulb market.

Spellacy in Senate Contest Livens Connecticut Politics

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, May 18.—The political pace quickened perceptibly in Connecticut this week. Thomas J. Spellacy, former Mayor of Hartford, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley of the Republican Party held a "peace conference" and announced a compromise settlement of their differences. The Young Republicans, less hesitant than their elders, came out openly for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as their choice for the Republican presidential nomination.

The Spellacy candidacy brought into the open a Democratic struggle that may be settled at the State Convention in New Haven next week. A test of strength there, when delegates to the national convention of the Democrats are chosen, may indicate whether Mr. Spellacy or former Gov. Robert A. Hurley can secure the Senatorial nomination. Mr. Hurley has been a candidate for weeks, and although the choice will not be made, in any formal way, until the State nominating convention in late summer, the meeting in New Haven will give both sides an opportunity to count supporting votes. The real decision may be made then.

Governor Baldwin and Chairman Bradley have been at odds over the issue of Mr. Bradley's double job, as State Chairman and National Committee member of the party. The Governor wants Mr. Bradley to drop one job and, in their meeting Friday, it was agreed that he would do so. Mr. Bradley will hold both positions until after election. Then he is expected to drop out as State Chairman, continuing as National Committee member. This arrangement was a compromise. The Young Republicans drafted their statement of support for Governor Dewey at a State meeting.

Teachers Meet
Members of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association, in their annual meeting, requested that Congress exempt teachers from all provisions of social security legislation.

Cottages Filled
State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey reported that nearly every cottage along the shore will be occupied during the summer.

Backlog Reduced
The War Production Board reported that some progress has been made in reducing the backlog of unfilled orders for ball bearings in Connecticut. The Governor's Victory Manpower Committee voted to ask Federal agencies to remove the city of Meriden from the critical No. 1 shortage area. Meriden has nearly full employment now in its ball-bearing plant.

Ration Dates for Consumers
on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline—"A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8. New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Small-Farms Plan-Talked

Operation of small farms, in conjunction with employment in industry was a plan for returning veterans discussed by the Massachusetts Post-War Rehabilitation Commission, Richard P. Doherty, State Emergency Conservator, and Louis A. Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, at a conference recently. Such a combination would lead to greater individual security and economic stability, it was pointed out. Several educational facilities. Speakers explained that there to guide the veterans in the wise purchase of properties suitable for small farming.

Restaurants Seek Sunday Milk Delivery

Large quantities of milk are in danger of spoiling in downtown Boston restaurants this summer, John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, asserted today, as he protested to Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Boston Health Commissioner, the ruling of the Office of Defense Transportation against Sunday milk deliveries.

Last year, Mr. Stokes pointed out, spoilage of milk ran as high as 30 per cent in some of the large downtown restaurants which did not have cold storage facilities in hot weather for the double deliveries of milk made by the dairies on Saturday under the ODT ruling. This ruling was designed to effect savings in trucks, tires, and gasoline.

At that time, a protest to the Regional ODT resulted in a temporary lifting of the ban during the summer months. The ruling, which is nationwide, went back into effect in October, Mr. Stokes pointed out.

But, with the coming of warmer weather, the same problem has come up again, he added, and a new protest was made to Regional ODT. However, the request for a return of Sunday deliveries has been denied this year, and, as a result, large quantities of milk are in danger of spoiling, as was the case last year. Only last week, Mr. Stokes added, a large quantity of spoiled milk had to be dumped out.

"The city is full of servicemen, especially week ends," Mr. Stokes continued, "and they all want milk—good milk. But, if this ODT ruling continues, much milk stands in grave danger of spoiling as few downtown restaurants have storage facilities for more than a single day's supply."

Congressional Group to Inspect N. E. War Housing

A Congressional subcommittee of five members will arrive in New England Friday, May 26, to start an investigation of charges by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations that war housing is "a disgrace to the Bay State."

The new ceilings: Strawberries, pint box, 31 cents; quart box, 57 cents—a reduction of one cent in each case. Indian River grapefruit, 70 cents per crate, eight cents each—a reduction of two cents. Tomatoes, cellophane package—one pound, 32 cents—a reduction of one cent. Carrots, bunched, min. weight one pound, nine cents a bunch—a reduction of one cent; carrots, topped, eight cents a pound, 2 pounds for 15 cents—an increase of one cent a pound. Onions, 1944 Texas, except white boilers and picklers, 3 pounds for 27 cents—a reduction from 32 cents last week.

Mackerel Abundant
Fresh mackerel are piling up in Boston, where storage space is lacking, to such an extent that prices have dropped in most cases by five cents a pound, and in some instances even more.

Hamburger "Jaunts"
Faced with traveling 20 miles to Orleans or 35 miles to Providence to obtain steaks and hamburger cuts, citizens of three Cape Cod towns—Wellfleet, Truro and Eastham—filed an appeal yesterday with the Office of Price Administration.

Editor-Researchist To Address Stylists

M. D. C. Crawford, Research Editor of the Fairchild Publications, and famous for his use of museum material in modern fabric, accessory, and garment designing, will speak at tomorrow's dinner of the Fashion Group of Boston at the Hotel Vendome.

Mr. Crawford, who was one of the founders of the Museum of Costume Art in New York City, will also show a collection of fashion slides to his audience.

Among the head-table guests will be George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Frank F. Vorenberg, Chairman of the Retail Trade Board, and Dudley Harmon of the New England Council.

Tale of an Elusive Hen



By a Staff Artist

Lucky Biddy on Way to the Skillet Laid a Nice Egg and Got a New Billet

WITH THE A. E. F. IN ITALY.

Delayed. (AP)—"Lucky" is a very smart hen. She was captured up on the beachhead by Corporal Howard C. Gott of Manchester, Mass., and he and the guys in his artillery outfit got out a rusty skillet, poured some bacon grease and got set to cook the hen.

Just then the Germans started shelling the house they were occupying. One shell caved in a wall and another set the building on fire. When the shelling was over they hunted up the hen and discovered she had laid an egg during the barrage.

The boys decided a fried egg every now and then was better than a fried chicken just once. So they named her "Lucky" and let her live, and they say she does most of her laying during barrages.

Fruit and Vegetable Prices Cut in Greater Boston Areas

Food Problems in New England

Fresh fruit and vegetable ceiling prices for 19 Greater Boston communities, announced by the Office of Price Administration for the seven-day period beginning today, May 18, show reductions from last week's prices on several items.

The communities: Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham, and Watertown.

On most fruits and vegetables, the prices remain the same as those published last Wednesday, May 10, for the week which ended today.

The new ceilings: Strawberries, pint box, 31 cents; quart box, 57 cents—a reduction of one cent in each case. Indian River grapefruit, 70 cents per crate, eight cents each—a reduction of two cents. Tomatoes, cellophane package—one pound, 32 cents—a reduction of one cent. Carrots, bunched, min. weight one pound, nine cents a bunch—a reduction of one cent; carrots, topped, eight cents a pound, 2 pounds for 15 cents—an increase of one cent a pound. Onions, 1944 Texas, except white boilers and picklers, 3 pounds for 27 cents—a reduction from 32 cents last week.

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Postwar Refrigerators
New trends in the design of postwar refrigerators are being stimulated by the war, Richard L. Schoenberger, client-relations director of a New York and Philadelphia designing firm, told the New England Marketing Association last night. Among them, he said, will be a demand "for suitable storage space for frozen foods in the home refrigerator of the future. Industrial designing for the postwar period should be focused on butter-and-egg, and not highball uses," he added.

Vermont Delegates Instructed

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 18 (AP)—The Vermont State Democratic Convention today adopted a resolution instructing its 10 delegates to the National Convention in Chicago to "vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt for a fourth term."

The group is headed by Frank Duffy, National Committeeman, from Rutland County, and includes: Fred C. Martin, Bennington; W. A. Gleason, Essex; P. E. Sullivan and H. B. Comings, Franklin; James S. Cosgrove, Caledonia; Raeburn McMahon, Lamoille; Edward Moran and Russell Niquette, Chittenden and Ernest Locke, Orange County.

Oscar Ewing of New York, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told the 500 State Convention delegates that a change of Administrations this year would prolong the war.

Mr. Ewing said that the election next fall "will determine the kind of peace that is to follow this war."

Declaring that the Republican Party had shattered the dream of President Woodrow Wilson after the last war for an international organization to prevent international bandits from going on recurring rampages, Mr. Ewing said: "Mr. Ewing said that 'the hope of permanent peace obviously lies in some form of international organization.'"

He contended that the record of the past 25 years had shown the Republican Party to be incapable of furnishing the leadership to handle the problems of demobilization and economic re-adjustment.

American Youth Hostels To Hold Rally Saturday

Hikers and bikers of Greater Boston are invited to attend the Annual Rally of the American Youth Hostels, Inc., Saturday, May 20, at 7:30 p. m., at the Arlington Street Church Parish House.

Monroe and Isabel Smith, National Directors, will show colored movies of hostel activities, and there will be a display of hiking and biking equipment as well as a collection of snapshots depicting life on the open road. Square dancing, with a well-known caller, will complete the evening.

Dr. Ell to Address Schools

Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern University, will make three graduation addresses during the next month. He will address Falmouth High School, May 23, Turners Falls High School, June 15, and Tourtellotte Memorial High School, North Grosvenordale, Conn., June 16.

U. S. Gets Augusta Airport

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 18 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall today signed necessary documents leasing the Augusta State Airport to the United States Government until six months after conclusion of the current war.

Boston Center For Veterans Ready to Act

Action—not words—was promised returning veterans in the operation of the newly opened Boston Veterans Information and Reception Center, 7 Beacon Street, by John L. Delay, Director of the Center, today.

A centralized point where discharged servicemen and women with their families may come with their problems and receive positive action is the aim of the Center, said Mr. Delay, State Commander of the American Legion.

Right information to help the veterans and their families coupled with representatives of available government agencies to give practical assistance makes this possible, he said. Employment, rehabilitation, medical aid, job counseling, allotments and pensions are the main subjects the veterans are interested in, according to Mr. Delay, who explained that the Center is ready to act.

When the veteran enters the Reception Center, he is greeted by Edward D. Hassan, Jr., of Mattapan, a trained personnel worker and wounded veteran of the Marines in the South Pacific. Finding a man who "speaks his own language," the veteran is routed by Mr. Hassan to the place where action awaits him.

Questions of allotments, pensions, or problems left from service with the Army are taken to First Lieut. William Corwin, representative of the Personal Affairs section of the First Service Command. Job counseling is available for those wanting vocational guidance from Roland R. Darling, of the Greater Boston Community Council.

If a Bostonian, the veteran who needs soldier's aid is directed to that department which has been transferred from City Hall to the Center and is operating under Commissioner Thomas Fitzgerald. Dr. Joseph Maroney is on hand to help in medical examinations where such is desired by the inquirer.

Representatives of the veterans department of the United States Employment Service and the Red Cross, home service department, are expected to take up quarters in the Center shortly. Mr. Delay explained that the general plan of procedure had been so established that changes in governmental bureaus or modifications in the work of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps personnel departments would be included or changed as experience proved necessary.

Milton Man Receives British Empire Honor From King George

A citation and appointment by King George VI of England as Honorary Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division) for distinguished service in Tripolitania, Tunisia, and Italy, has been granted to Col. Ralph S. Richmond, of Milton, Mass., commanding the American Field Service overseas.

According to the Boston office of the Field Service, S. Prescott Fay, chairman, the appointment came in a letter of April 17 directed to Colonel Richmond in the field in Italy by Brig. Gen. C. M. Paton.

The Field Service emphasized that A. F. S. has done a great deal along the lines of co-operation between the United Nations in the effort to establish a lasting peace after the war.

In a letter to the Field Service, Col. Rex Benson, Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington, stated that "... the A. F. S., apart from the value of their work in the battles of the Eighth Army and other British and American fighting units, is doing more than any other body of men in this war to further post-war Anglo-American relations."

Mr. Paton.

Honors All Used Up On Atlantic Mason

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC, Mass., May 18.—Robert A. Dennison, a Master Mason, was honored at the burning of the 17-year-old mortgage on the Atlantic Masonic Building here last night.

The Masonic Lodge, of which Mr. Dennison is a charter member, informed the "Dad" of the Temple that they had given him every honor they could bestow in the last 17 years. There just "isn't anything more to bestow upon you," he was told for his part in the growth of the Temple.

Attending the ceremonies of "burning the mortgage" was Mayor Charles A. Ross and eight of the 19 remaining charter members of the local Lodge.

Pan American Society

Boston's new Consul from Brazil, Americo Galvao Bueno, and Senhora Bueno are to be entertained at 4 p. m. tomorrow at tea by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, 205 Commonwealth Avenue. There will be presented also an exhibition of Brazilian photographs, and of the articles from Central and South America which the Society lends for exhibit to schools, clubs, libraries, etc.

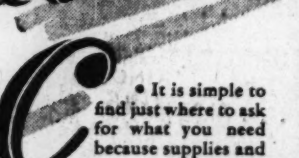
Harbor Smoker Fined

Thomas J. Griffin of East Boston waived a jury trial today and pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall of smoking in a restricted area of Boston Harbor and was fined \$35 after a plea of leniency was made by Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States Attorney.

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HELEN TRAUBEL, who noted soprano, says "It is a great joy and a source of extreme gratification."

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Tomorrow's Glamour Girls



Young Ladies Learn to Make Most of Their 'Crowning Glory'

Seven to 17-year-olds at the Charlestown Girls' Club are learning to do pin curls and give themselves a proper manicure. The grooming room is one of the most popular spots in the clubhouse. In fact, it's always full. Besides complete shampoo paraphernalia, it boasts four manicure tables—and a trained instructor. Here Joan Gill, left, turns the head on Margaret Robbins, while Loretta

Doherty, right, gives a final twist to one of Margaret Conway's dark curls. The Girls' Clubs of Boston, Inc., a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, is currently participating in the nationwide observance of Girls' Club Week. The Boston organization has two clubhouses, the one in Charlestown and another in South Boston, where the girls make regular visits.

Visiting Conductors For the Pops

Allied Armies Take Cassino and Formia—Hitler Line Under Heavy Attack

Continued from Page 1

known evacuation of Cassino.

American Fifth Army forces had converged from two directions on Formia, coastal city and stronghold of the whole southern wing of the German defense line.

Both Cassino and the ruined monastery overlooking it were captured, and a substantial part of the defending German First Parachute Division was wiped out in them, headquarters said.

"The Gustav Line has now ceased to exist," a special communiqué said.

British troops carried out the final assault on fortress-like Cassino, while Polish troops took the monastery.

The Allied communiqué declared:

"The enemy has been completely outmaneuvered by the Allied armies in Italy following the original breach of the Gustav Line

by the Fifth Army on May 14 and the subsequent rapid advance of French and American troops through the mountains.

"Troops of the Eighth Army have fought their way forward in the Liri Valley and during the past 24 hours developed a decisive pincer movement which cut Highway 6 and so prevented withdrawal of the enemy."

The German radiocast said Nazi troops had pulled out of the stronghold "in order to withdraw to a shorter line in connection with movements south of their sector." The evacuation, Berlin said, was carried out "without any interference" and without any heavy guns falling to the Allies although German rear-guard fought off Allied attacks.

The Allies had been stalled before Cassino since January. On March 15 they reduced it to ruins by a gigantic aerial bombardment and New Zealand and other

Japanese to Feel New Heavy Blows

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 18

Heavy new blows against the Japanese—possibly very soon—to hurl them back from stolen territory were forecast by Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marines.

The general, who knows the Pacific from personal experience there with troops on Guadalcanal, on Bougainville and in other campaigns, gave no indication of when and where the new blows will be struck.

But, he asserted definitely, that the campaign against the Japanese will not be delayed by invasion of Europe.

engineer units, using enforced civilian labor, Mr. Stimson said.

Mr. Stimson also reported that antiaircraft artillerymen of the Fifth Army shot down 349 enemy planes, plus 242 "probables," in less than three months on the Anzio beachhead in Italy.

Invasion:

Cameras Unveil German Defenses

Photographed bit by bit during the steady Allied aerial hammering of the invasion coast, the German West Wall has been found to be a series of strong points embedded in concrete in a maze of mine fields and barbed wire.

The reconnaissance photographs, showing enemy fortifications gun by gun and mile by mile, have been assembled into a giant map against the forthcoming day of invasion, an attack that the controlled Vichy Radio asserted May 17 may be expected "any moment now."

The map, which provides Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his command details on the potential battle fields, shows defense installations in camouflaged concrete clusters in staggered lines back from the mined European coast.

Defense clusters all hide big guns. From some protrude long barrels of huge sunken batteries. From others rocket guns are set to fire toward the Channel.

Relying heavily upon camouflage, the Germans have placed virtually all the defense system underground and have used canals extensively in an attempt to keep completed installations away from the prying eyes of Allied airmen.

But the photographic eyes of Allied air forces have kept track of the digging step by step.

General Eisenhower has massed 50 divisions (roughly 600,000 to 750,000 men) and 80,000 parachute troops in South England where an armada of invasion craft fills the harbors, a Paris Radio commentator declared.

Atributing his information to "neutral sources," the French announcer added:

"British and American invasion troops have been massed at their embarkation points for the past eight days and all evidence points to the fact the invasion will be launched sooner than some people may expect."

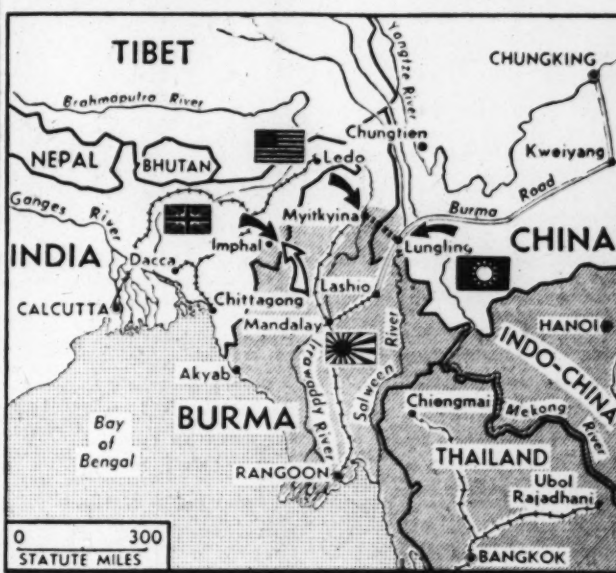
"The whole armada—consisting of transport vessels, merchantmen, fishing boats, invasion barges, MTBs, and destroyers—has been concentrated in the harbors of Southern England and especially the Bristol area."

"The whereabouts of the Allied High Seas Fleet so far has not been located."



Allies Take Key Points in Italy

Arrows show how the great Allied offensive in Italy has rolled over Cassino, Formia, and other strong points in the Gustav Line. Allied spearheads are now in contact with the Germans' Hitler Line, indicated by shaded area.



Triple Offensive Hits Japanese

Black arrows indicate Allied forces which are besetting the Japanese with a triple offensive. British troops are pressing the Japanese in the Imphal area. In north Burma Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese-American forces have captured Myitkina airport and are besieging Myitkina City, as from China troops drive westward in an attempt to join General Stilwell's army and thus open up a land supply route from India to China.

In the Italian theater since May 10, when they hit Bucharest, Romania, Wiener-Neustadt, Austria, and Budapest, Hungary.

Russia:

Soviet Bombers Hit Nazi Rail Centers

Soviet long-range bombers are continuing to blast Nazi rail transportation centers in White Russia and Old Poland, but action on the long eastern land front, remains limited to local engagements, Moscow announced.

Rail facilities and German military trains were bombed at Minsk in White Russia, at Baranowicz, southwest of Minsk in Old Poland, and at Chelm, on the rail line between Warsaw and Kowel, said a communiqué radiocast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London.

The Russians declared 500 Germans were killed and 150 captured in fighting southeast of Stanislawow, in the southeast corner of Old Poland, when Soviet troops attacked and beat off two German counter-assaults. A Berlin radiocast asserted that at least two Soviet infantry divisions in the area of Grigoriopol on the lower Dniestr, cut off from rear communications, "face annihilation."

Two Nazi companies were destroyed in fighting northwest of Tiraspol, which is below Grigoriopol, the Russian radiocast said.

The Russians reported big fires and explosions at Minsk, and "equally intensive bombing" at Baranowicz. Many trains loaded with enemy troops and material were stationed at Chelm when the airmen struck, and several trains were smashed by direct hits.

The Russians said also that three German trawlers and two patrol launches were sunk by planes from Soviet Baltic Fleet during an attack on a Nazi convoy in the Gulf of Finland. Sixteen defending Nazi planes were reported shot down.

A Finnish Radiocast reported by the Federal Communications Commission said Russian dive bombers escorted by fighters raided Hamina, 20 miles northeast of Kotka on the Gulf of Finland, and eight of the bombers and three fighters were shot down.

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Channel Battle:

Nazis Report Attack By Torpedo Boats

The Berlin Radio declared that Nazi motor torpedo boats had darted against British shipping off the southern English coast and "in the Thames Estuary" during the night of May 17, making "repeated fighting contact" with British destroyers and speedboats.

The Germans did not claim any

'Bang-Up' Job Ruins G. I. Siesta

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY. Delayed. (P)—There is no peace these days in the dugout occupied by the two North Carolina kids up on the beachhead. One of the men from the air force dropped in to see them, the trouble being that he brought his plane with him.

Private Joseph Perry of Edenton and Pfc. Alex G. McBride of Fayetteville were taking a late afternoon siesta when the American fighter-bomber pilot with a banged-up ship decided he just couldn't go on any longer and began to lose altitude near their artillery battery bivouac.

He bounced over the dugout of Corporal Richard C. Desmond of El Paso, Texas, and settled noisily on the roof of the Perry-McBride underground home. Also taking a siesta inside at the time was Pfc. Ray Blakesley of Nathan City, Iowa.

"It sounded just like someone had run a truck over my place," said Private Perry. "But they'd done that before."

So he might have gone right on sleeping, except that G. I.'s came running from everywhere to help put out the fire in the blazing

plane. The pilot stepped out, O. K., except for a few bruises and cuts.

But Private Perry came out to find his camouflage net torn, his doorway almost blocked, and soldiers tramping over his front yard.

"It's been that way ever since," he moaned. "I keep asking the Air Corps when they're going to get their airplane off our roof and they don't answer, and I've got reporters and photographers and guys who want to send home a hunk of airplane all over the place. I ain't got any more privacy."

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sinkings, or give details. Apparently the torpedo boats were intent upon exploring invasion preparations.

Burma: Allied Force Takes Myitkina Airport

In a surprise attack climaxing a spectacular forced march over rugged terrain, American and Chinese forces captured the Myitkina airdrome and are besieging Myitkina City, major Japanese base in northern Burma, Allied headquarters in Ceylon announced.

Capture of Myitkina is essential to the success of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's drive to link the new Leda Highway with the old Burma road, thus opening a direct overland supply route into China. It appeared likely that Myitkina would fall into his hands before the coming monsoon season bogs down major operations.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Merrill's American Raiders played an important role in the capture of Myitkina airdrome, a feat which probably will take its place in history as an epic of the war in the Asiatic theater.

The airdrome was taken in good condition, enabling gliders and transport planes to land there almost immediately with American engineers and Chinese reinforcements.

Myitkina is one of the two main Japanese bases in Northern Burma and one of the immediate major objectives of General Stilwell's offensive.

Mogaung, the enemy's other principal base in Northern Burma, situated about 40 miles west and slightly south of Myitkina, is menaced by a second Stilwell column moving down from the north along the Mogaung Valley.

Battle-front dispatches said the Japanese were in a tough spot in Northern Burma and prospects were bright for recapture of the whole area.

Capture of the Myitkina airdrome brought General Stilwell's forces within 80 miles of a strong Chinese Army which on May 11 swept across the Salween River in China's Yunnan Province in a drive to effect a junction with General Stilwell in Burma.

Myitkina is the largest city in Northern Burma and has been in Japanese hands for two years.

Fall of the airdrome climaxed a forced march of 20 days by three columns of Chinese and Americans under direct command of General Merrill, which pushed forward over rough, tortuous ground from the Dumon Hills on the eastern side of the Mogaung Valley, a communiqué said.

The attack "apparently caught the Japanese completely by surprise and only slight resistance was offered," the bulletin declared.

The battle-seasoned Raiders and American-trained Chinese troops turned their mortars on Japanese positions in Myitkina itself immediately after seizing the airdrome.

man, first skipper of the first aircraft carrier Wasp, told a press conference at Pearl Harbor:

"Every one of our successful operations — the Gilberts, Marshalls, support of General Douglas MacArthur at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, and even carrier strikes which included co-operation by shore-based aircraft—is the result of joint staff planning."

Admiral Sherman said integration existed between the command areas of Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur and disclosed the Navy's powerful assistance at the Dutch New Guinea invasion last month was worked out by the two commanders when Admiral Nimitz visited General MacArthur in New Guinea.

In addition to the permanent allocation of naval forces in the Southwest Pacific under General MacArthur, Admiral Sherman said "it is authorized and expected that each commander will send his forces from one command to the other to help prosecute the war."

General MacArthur disclosed that invasion forces which have been at Aitape, New Guinea, since April 22 are engaged with a Japanese force in that sector.

Aitape is 150 miles southeast of Hollandia, which was invaded simultaneously in April.

Headquarters said the Aitape invaders had contacted a Japanese force 34 miles to the southeast and that patrol fighting still may be in progress.

China:

Chinese Pincers Close on Burma Road

Chinese advances in the offensive west of the Salween River, which is developing into a pincer movement on the Japanese-held stretch of the Burma Road in China's Yunnan Province, were announced by the Chinese High Command, which said several new positions north and south of the road were taken.

Chinese guerrillas who have been operating behind the Japanese lines have occupied Sypinaw Pass, it was announced.

American airmen of the 14th Air Force, supreme in the skies over China's Yunnan Province, are giving the Chinese troops strong support.

Meanwhile in Honan Province, Japanese forces have swept roughly 65 miles to the Southwest of embattled Loyang in what appeared to be a gigantic trap for Chinese forces clinging stubbornly to that city despite furious infantry assaults.

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Pacific: Army and Navy Prove Co-operation Pays

Close co-operation exists among all branches of the armed services fighting the Japanese in the Pacific and there is no arbitrary boundary of command, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Deputy Chief of Staff said.

Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER COSTS INCREASED

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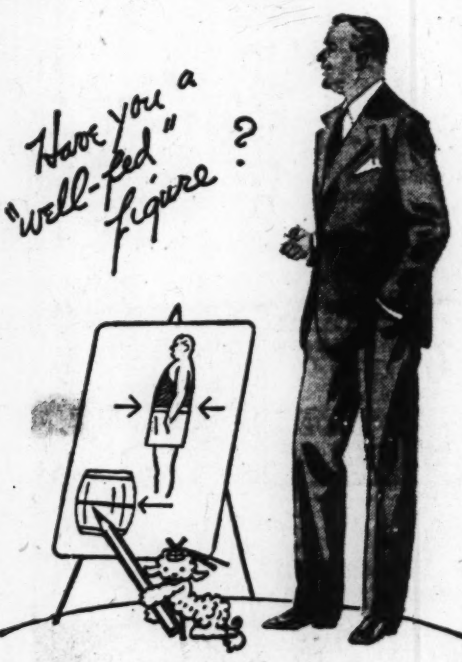
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Chinese Meet On Communist Share in War

CHUNGKING, China, May 18 (AP)—Lin Tso-han, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Border Region Administration, arrived by plane yesterday, stimulating hope for at least a provisional agreement between the Communists and the Central Government to enable China to throw greater strength against the Japanese. He will confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Lin was accompanied by Wang Shih-chieh, one of General Chiang's most trusted advisers, from Sian, Shensi Province, where preliminary discussions had been held.

Both Mr. Lin and Mr. Wang were guardedly optimistic over prospects of a settlement between the two groups.

Mr. Lin formerly was a prominent member of General Chiang's Central Government Party, but aligned himself with the Communists in 1927.

Three main problems, the degree of autonomy for the Communist-dominated area, the degree of participation of the Communists in the Central Government, and the extent of co-operation in the war against Japan, apparently remain to be solved in the discussions.

[The Communists and the Central Government Party have observed a truce since the Japanese invasion of China, but had fought bitterly for years before 1937. General Chiang led the Central Government's forces in civil war against Communist armies.]

Allied Contacts

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A double drive to tighten American-Chinese relationships got under way today with arrival of a Chinese military mission and a new party by Vice-President Wallace, about to leave for Chungking.

The mission, headed by Gen. Shang Chen, is the first from Chungking since Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui left here a year ago amid reports of extreme tension with American officials.

General Shang, accompanied by a party of seven, arrived last night.

Nazi Cries 'Oklahoma'—Saved



By a Staff Artist
'I Know a Guy in Oklahoma'

WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN ITALY, Delayed. (AP)—You don't have to believe this story unless you want to.

But it is generally well known and there was considerable optimism in official quarters that he would contribute to improved Allied-Chinese contacts.

He speaks English, which General Hsiung did not, and was head of foreign relations in the Chungking War Office for more than a year.

Prominent Chinese and several Senators were on the guest list for Mr. Wallace's Capitol Hill luncheon.

The prime purpose of Mr. Wallace's journey is to talk with Generalissimo Chiang in Chungking, but he is also expected to visit American forces in China and inspect agricultural stations. Mr. Wallace formerly was Secretary of Agriculture.

Fact-Finding Trip

CHUNGKING, China, May 18 (AP)—A party of foreign correspondents left Chungking yesterday on a fact-finding trip to the Communist area in the north.

A directive by the Information Minister, Liang Han-chao, to the correspondents stipulated (1) any military information of value to the enemy will be deleted, (2) anything hindering consolidation of Chinese unity of settlement of Kuomintang-Communist problems by political means will be deleted, (3) on controversial points the Chinese Government should be given a chance to rebut; "if you send such matter, you should give both sides of the case."

U. S. Army: Its Assets And Weaknesses Reviewed

Continued from Page 1

rode round yesterday in an M-8 armored car recently described in the Stars and Stripes piloted by Lieut. Edward Jones of Baltimore, Md.

It's just a sample of what United States military authorities like to believe is the best available. It's clad in iron, bristles with guns, carries a radio and dozens of gadgets, and in general can outrun anything it can't outfight and vice versa.

It's the cavalry of this war. Despite its tremendous weight, Lieutenant Jones says it "handles like a Buick."

"Overequipment" Brings Laugh
That's one sample. The only criticism I've heard of the Army's overequipment—the soldier has too much gear he's immobile. Officers laugh that off here. That takes care of itself soon enough when he battle is the pay-off, they add grimly.

Second, the Army is the strongest mentally and physically the United States ever has put in the field. Its officers here believe it is the best in the world. This seems not improbable.

The United States, unlike Russia and Germany, hasn't drawn on reserves. It has hand-picked a continent. Its soldiers have been toughened for two years. It's hard or any civilian save an athlete in hard training to understand the taste of well-being and bodily stamina reached by these young men.

They can and do march 25 miles a day or 16 miles in four hours with full packs. They've slept on mud-soaked floors with one blanket. They've the best food available and have kept regular hours. They're fighting fit.

Not Veterans

The Army's third strength is its training. Here again, it is contrary to the American "amateur" tradition of heroic but inexperienced soldiers. These men are practicing specialized technical jobs every day. They've maneuvered on and off landing craft, practiced storming hills behind live barrage, engaged in amphibious exercises, sort of actual combat, they know more about self-protection on the battlefield than any American troops before.

Those are the big assets. There are two items on the other side. These soldiers are well trained

but still not veterans. They must make up in freshness what their opponents have in war experience. A high staff officer called it a "civilian" army. He meant no criticism. West Pointers have soared into the higher promotion groups. Even in a couple of years, it's difficult to extemporize the lower ranks of leadership and weed out the incompetents—sergeants, lieutenants, and captains. This still is not a professional army in a disciplinary sense. However, the twin jobs of getting leadership and discipline have progressed magnificently.

I think its second weakness is that the soldiers are far from home and have an intellectual rather than a passionate emotional stake in liberating their homes or saving them from attack. Put in crude form, this is a charge that Americans don't know what they're fighting for. Back home, this finds vent in squabbles like the Montgomery Ward affair and strikes. There is nothing like that here. Morale is high, the men are tough and confident. But flaming idealism for a better world hasn't been inspired by the authorities. For better or worse, this is no crusade. The men face it as a disagreeable path leading them home.

British Frost Cuts Fruit Crop Hopes

LONDON, May 18 (Reuter)—Britons, who had seen more blossoms on fruit trees in the orchard and garden than for many years past, May 16 learned that the most severe May frost in 10 years had robbed them of the fresh fruit they were to get next summer.

Security regulations prevent any mention of weather in Britain until eleven days have come and gone, but the story of one disastrous night can be printed, the night which brought ruin to the farmers of Kent, Devon, Cornwall and Evesham in Worcestershire.

Twelve nights ago the orchards in the fruit-growing counties were stripped bare of the heavy blossoms which had promised such an abundant yield of fresh fruit, a yield which the British Food Ministry thought would allow Britons to have more fresh fruit than they have had in any year since Hitler marched into Poland.

Gripsholm Carries Red Cross Parcels

BARCELONA, Spain, May 18 (AP)—Nine hundred Americans and Britons, exchanged for a similar number of Germans, waited today for the Gripsholm to unload about 1,600 Red Cross mail parcels for American prisoners of war in the Reich before beginning their journey home.

The diplomatic exchange ship is expected to remain here until May 19 to complete the unloading. The parcels will go by rail to Germany.

Exchange of the Americans and Britons, who had been held in prisoner-of-war camps and brought here aboard the Gradiaca, for the German prisoners and civilians, was completed yesterday evening except for 23 German civilians who were interned in Barcelona until an agreement was reached about them.

The Gripsholm arrived from the United States with 80 German civilians to be exchanged on an equal basis for Allied civilians, but the Germans sent only 67 Allied civilians.

The Gradiaca was scheduled to sail today, taking the Germans to Marseille.

[In Washington, the State Department said the Gripsholm, on her return journey, would stop at a port in North Africa and a port

in the United Kingdom and was expected to arrive in New York about June 10.]

Although only 18 American soldiers were expected on the Gradiaca, 80 arrived. Among the American civilians exchanged was Larry Allen, Pulitzer prize-winning Associated Press war correspondent, who survived the sinkings of two British warships and spent 20 months in Italian and German prisoner-of-war camps.

Mr. Allen said the Offag 64 Camp, which houses American officers, was "far and away the best camp in Germany."

He said the senior American officer there, Col. Thomas Drake of Indianapolis, Ind., and a native of Clarksburg, Va., was "very energetic and well liked."

Recently the Colonel appealed to the International Red Cross agent in Berlin over the scanty food provided by the Germans, and Dr. Roland Marti, a representative of the organization, visited the camp to report on the Americans' complaint, Mr. Allen said.

He declared this was the daily ration provided by the Germans: Breakfast—One cup of hot water heated by the Americans themselves. Lunch—Water and soup made

of dehydrated vegetables and raw turnips.

Dinner—Two boiled potatoes. Once each week, he said, each prisoner was issued some margarine so rancid that the American officers use it to shine shoes, one ounce of beet sugar, one ounce of an unidentifiable kind of bully.

He emphasized that without the Red Cross parcels, the prisoners would starve. He declared that many Americans did not get the clothes sent them by the Red Cross until after they had been in camp seven months.

Far East Supplies

LONDON, May 18 (Reuter)—Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons yesterday, that by agreement with the United States Government, arrangements for the dispatching of supplies to prisoners of war and internees in Japanese hands via Vladivostok would apply equally to British and American subjects.

Mr. Eden added that if Vladivostok route was opened for mail for Americans, and proved quicker than the existing route, it would also be used for the British prisoners and internees.

Yankee Sailors Visit Plymouth, Whence Mayflower Began Trip

Continued from Page 1

sails in happier days. And so to the gray stone city walls.

In rebuilding the city which has been damaged by Nazi bombs, it is proposed to build a wall right around the old port with a grassy rampart walk on top.

The idea amused Pete and Bill. "How come you British build walls around your cities and hedges around your fields?" They ask. I explain that in old days walls were for defense of the port. But I hesitate to say now that we keep up old traditions because we like old things.

Pete smiled indulgently. "It sure is nice of you Britishers to keep these old things so that we can come to see them," he says.

Supper at Red Cross

When they have seen the old port, Pete and Bill and other American sailors who visit Plymouth dance in the one hall that is left of the ruined Guildhall. They take supper at the American Red Cross Club. They regard with awe the vast stretches of

ruin-covered ground in the center of the town which used to be the main shopping center.

In summer they join in dancing on Plymouth Hoe where Drake was playing his famous game of bowls when the Spanish armada was sighted off the coast. They pause hatless for few minutes in the garden of the Church of St. Andrew which has only walls and marble pillars of the colonnade. Grass and flowers have been planted where the stone-paved aisles used to be. They look up at the tower of St. Andrew's which is still standing and in which is the bell which will ring when peace comes again.

A distant look comes into their eyes and British guides know they are thinking of the new Mayflower which will take these latter-day pilgrims back to the New World when the American Navy is done with its job in European waters.

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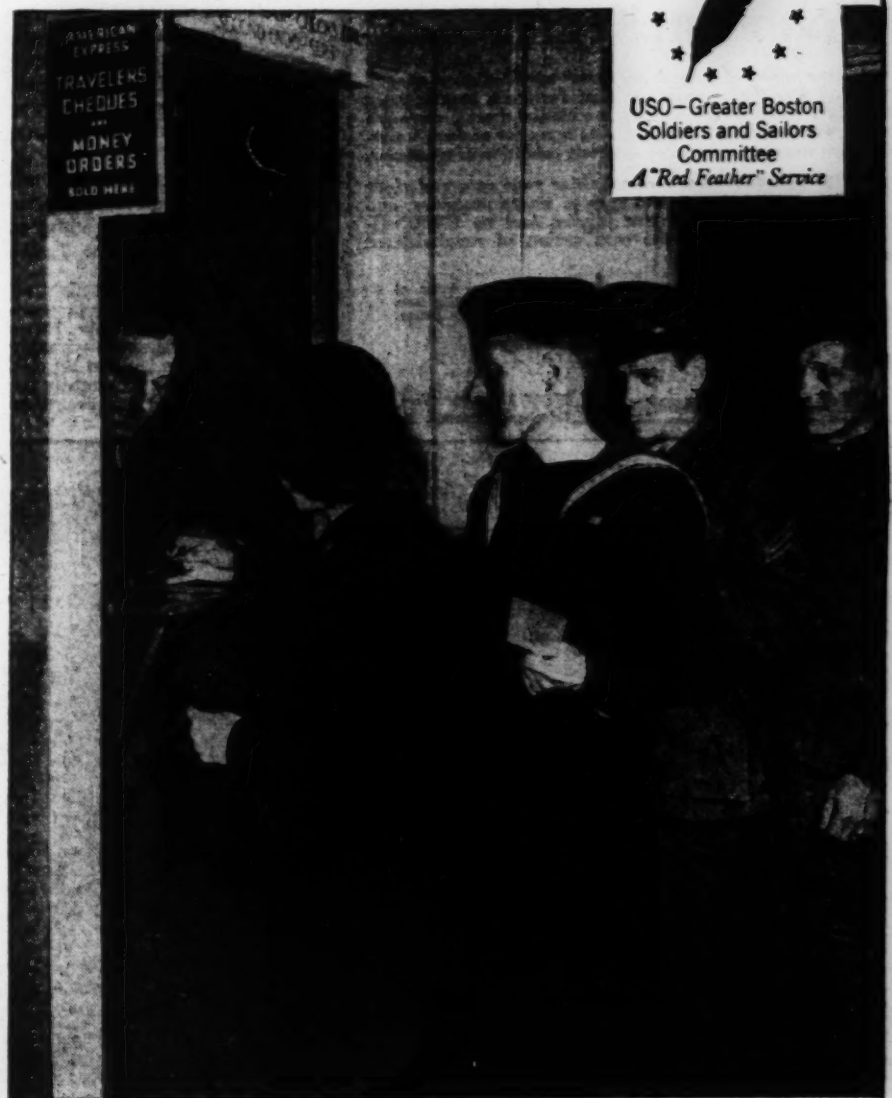
A Unique Institution Which Is the Only One of Its Kind in America

You can be flush with money—and still be broke. Anyone who has made a futile attempt to cash a check outside of banking hours in a strange city knows that. So that service men wouldn't find themselves in this plight, the USO enlisted the help of a group of Boston bankers to establish the Bay State-Buddies' Bank. It operates "after hours" at the Bay State-Buddies' Club on Boston Common for all United Nations men in uniform. A unique institution—its working funds are used exclusively to cash checks and exchange foreign currency. It also sells American Express Money Orders and Travelers Cheques so that soldiers and sailors may safeguard accumulations of cash as well as send money safely to distant points. Men in uniform call it one of the most helpful services for the Services.

In scope and importance, the Bay State-Buddies' Bank naturally cannot be compared with the gigantic tasks of War Bond sales, war industry financing, Ration Banking and countless other jobs being handled quietly and efficiently by the men and women of the banking battalion. Yet it is one of the many vital wartime extras that Boston bankers have cheerfully and willingly taken on.

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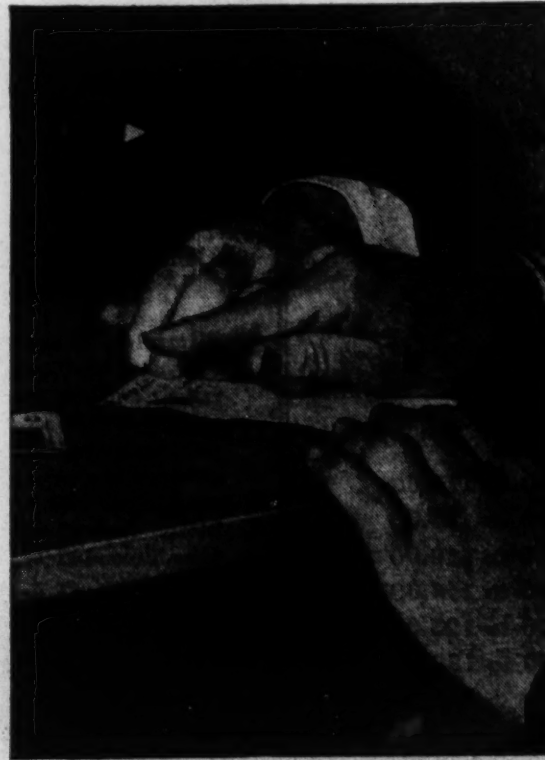
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OPENING TIME DRAWS A LONG LINE of customers. Banking hours are from 5 to 9 p.m. on weekdays; from 3 to 9 p.m. on Saturdays; and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. Tellers from various Boston banks take turns in serving at the Bay State-Buddies' Bank.



UNDER ARMED GUARD, MONEY ARRIVES at the Bank to carry on the day's business. After the closing hour, the money and checks are again taken under armed guard to the night depository of a nearby Boston bank.



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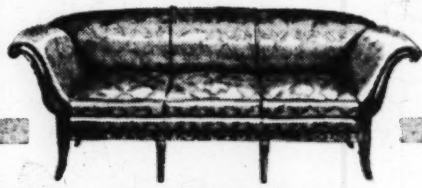
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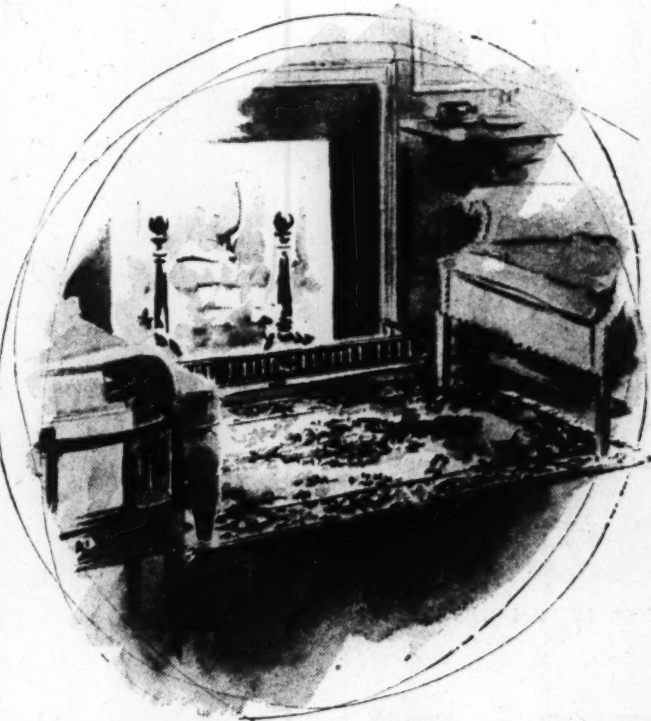
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Forrestal Is Confirmed As Secretary of Navy

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—James V. Forrestal, confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Navy without even the formality of a vote following the unanimous approval of his appointment by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told correspondents yesterday that American ships and planes were operating at will at least 1,500 miles within Japan's outer defense lines stretching from the Kuriles through the Eastern Marshalls down to the Bismarck Archipelago.

In both the north and central Pacific, Mr. Forrestal said at his first press conference since becoming Secretary of the Navy, American battleship-carrier task forces are meeting practically no Japanese interference as they carry out

missions within Japan's nominal defense perimeter. Mr. Forrestal indicated that the Japanese were hastily building airfields in the Carolines, at Truk and Ponape in the hope of stemming the westward push of American might. He pointed out that most of the Japanese-held islands within the defense perimeter referred to had been virtually neutralized by America's control of the seas and that those islands which had been counted on to serve as bases for re-enforcement of the Outer Garrisons were now practically useless to the Japanese.

Report on Pacific Area

Flanking the new Navy Secretary at his press conference were Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary, and Artemus J. Gates, Assistant Secretary for Air, one of whom is expected to be elevated to the Undersecretaryship before long.

Also present were Maj. Gen. William H. Rupertus, who commanded the 1st Marine Division in the successful amphibious invasion at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, last December, and Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commandant, whom General Rupertus relieved as 1st Division Commander.

General Rupertus told of the successful assault on the Cape Gloucester-Borgen Bay area the day after Christmas in which with the loss of 300 and 1,022 wounded the Marines wiped out 4,000 Japanese and several thousands more wounded. All but 100 of the 141st Japanese Infantry division which had been cited by Gen. Masaharu Homma for its performance at Bataan were killed, General Rupertus said.

New Blows to Come

Mr. Forrestal opened his conference with a tribute to the patriotism and ability of his predecessor, Frank Knox. He announced that a new destroyer would be named for the former Secretary and that launching was scheduled for Sept. 10 at Bath, Maine.

General Vandegrift though not taking part in the Forrestal press conference did have something to say yesterday about the Pacific offensive.

In a radio address last night on the Marine Corps weekly program he forecast heavy new blows against the Japanese—possibly very soon. Operations in Europe, he said, will in no way impair the pace or nature of the events to come in the Pacific.

Judge Delays Decision Upon Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—In an atmosphere of calm that contrasted sharply with yesterday's tumultuous session, Presiding Justice Edward S. Eicher injected an element of suspense into the mass sedition conspiracy trial today by reserving decision on two motions for a mistrial after promptly denying numerous others.

One after another defense attorney had put motions to the court, criticizing the opening statement of Chief Prosecutor O. John Rogge as highly inflammatory and designed to "poison the minds of the jurors."

As rapidly as they were voiced, however, Judge Eicher ruled them down until P. Bateman Ennis, Court-appointed counsel for Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, moved for a mistrial in behalf of his client.

A short time later, Judge Eicher also reserved decision on a similar motion by William A. Gallagher, attorney for Herman M. Schwinn and Hans Diebel, both of Los Angeles.

Mr. Ennis said the "chaotic condition" in the courtroom prevented Mr. Kunze from receiving a fair and impartial trial, and called Judge Eicher's failure to exclude witnesses from the courtroom an "abuse of discretion" and "reversible error."

Mr. Rogge told the jury in his opening statement that "many American citizens in good faith opposed our step to prepare ourselves for the coming attack and to help fight the Nazis," but "the defendants cannot be identified with such persons... since the intent of the defendants was not a patriotic one, not an American one, but an intent to promote the Nazi cause throughout the world."

"No cast doubt in the minds of our soldiers as to the sacrifices they were being called upon to make," Mr. Rogge asserted, "these defendants continuously preached that the Nazi cause was just and that our cause was dishonest. According to the defendants, the Axis powers were always right and the democracies were always wrong. According to the defendants, not the Axis powers but the democracies were the aggressors."

"When our relations with Japan, a member of the Axis, became strained, the defendants championed the cause of Japan rather than the cause of America. After Pearl Harbor, they even stooped so low as to assert that our Government deliberately invited the sneak Japanese attack."

Marshals hopped about the courtroom, and Justice Eicher pounded vigorously with his gavel in an effort to preserve order, but the situation frequently became so confused that it was impossible to tell who was saying what.

When Mr. Rogge arose, after finishing his statement, to protest that a defense attorney was making a speech instead of objections, persons in the rear of the courtroom booed lustily.

"Sit down, you're out of order," roared Edward James Smythe of New York, a defendant, who has touched off many an uproar during the trial.

Later, the Trial Judge agreed to Mr. Smythe's repeated demands for a sanity examination. Justice Eicher named two alienists to conduct the examination and file a report "for the guidance of the court." Mr. Smythe's attorney, James J. Laughlin, said the two doctors frequently worked with the Government, and requested an outside doctor also examine Mr. Smythe. This request was granted.

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GREENWICH AND EAST ORANGE

General's Patch



Associated Press

Now Belongs to Leo

Proud Leo O'Connor, who asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for an insignia "to show the other fellows," wears a shoulder patch which arrived at Leo's home in Philadelphia on May 15 from the Invasion Chief. General Eisenhower wrote that he wore the patch in the North African campaign.

Poor Clothes and High Prices Assailed by Home Economists

Continued from Page 1

an investigator wrote from Lubbock, Texas.

Another in Baton Rouge, La., complained: "Yard goods available looks like material that used to sell for 10 to 15 cents a yard."

Though they were not polled on the shoe situation, many Association members added complaints that quality has seriously deteriorated.

Shoes Go to Pieces

Among the protests: Seattle, Wash.: Children's shoes seem to be the poorest made of any garment—the soles crack cross-wise and the whole shoe goes to pieces as soon as it gets a little wet.

Baton Rouge, La.: Practical

shoes for working women are desperately needed.

Red Bluff, Calif.: "One woman said she and her husband had given up their shoe stamps for a grandchild who had been going through shoes at the rate of a pair in about six weeks."

Association officials pointed out that last February they had joined with women of seven other organizations in urging WPB to order all shoe manufacturers to use unbuffed, oil-treated soles for wartime shoes since shoe trade journals said such production methods would lengthen shoe life 24 to 34 per cent. Unless some such practice is made mandatory, five or six pairs of shoes will be needed this year per person instead of the rationed two, they predicted.

Desert Training Center Fades Into Troopless 'Ghost' Town

INDIO, Calif., May 18 (AP)—The California-Arizona desert training center, springboard for the North Africa invasion troops, faded into a "ghost" town this week. Corps headquarters were removed to the command unit at San Bernardino.

A guard of Negro soldiers took over the lonely desert post. Known as Camp Young and headquarters for the smaller reservations in the area, its existence began in April, 1942, under the direction of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. One of the nation's largest war maneuver areas, the desert center was the scene of some of the grimmest mock warfare conceived.

From the southern California desert southeast into Arizona, tanks and tank destroyers, half trucks, artillery, and troop carriers rolled through the sandy washes and over the rubble hills in operations as much like actual desert warfare as man and climate could make them.

Temperatures in mid-summer were as high as 130 degrees in the shade, but the leafless palo verde casts no shade and the scrub lies close to the soil for sustenance. This was an area well calculated to try a man's mental and physical resources.

Residents of Indio say as many as 85,000 men were in training at one time. All the while Indio, population 2,200, was quietly engaged in raising dates and grapefruit. But the Army spiraled the population, and jeeps clogged the two main streets; laundries went on a vague schedule, groceries sold out by mid-morning, the telephone company erected a new building.

Now it's all over. The town is quiet. Horse trailers and hay trucks move slowly through the streets. There is a big pile of overseas caps in the dry goods store. Original price was \$2.65; marked down first to \$1.50, and now to 49 cents, they lure no buyer.

Good Neighbors Did Farming Job

PRINCETON, Ill., May 18 (AP)—Because the good-neighbor policy abounds in the Princeton farm district, Farmer Wilmer Dremann is wearing a big smile.

Mr. Dremann, hospitalized for the last three weeks, was distressed about his farm problems. Unable to find workers to care for his many duties because of the manpower shortage, he envisaged a poor harvest this year.

But Mr. Dremann was given a most pleasant surprise. About 25 neighbor farmers drove their trac-

tors to his farm and in less than four hours plowed and harrowed 80 acres of land and disked up four acres of oats that had drowned out.

Roosevelt Honors New Zealand Hero

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday awarded the Navy Cross posthumously to Leading Signal Man C. Buchanan of the Royal New Zealand Navy Volunteer Reserve.

The award was made for extraordinary heroism during an engagement between a corvette and a Japanese submarine near Guadalcanal on Jan. 30, 1943.

Signal Man Buchanan, although mortally wounded, remained at his battle station searchlight to illuminate the target while the corvette rammed the submarine. The President presented the citation to Peter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, who will forward it to Signal Man Buchanan's family.

Junior Leagues Survey To Aid Postwar Planning

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—A survey of community cultural facilities will be undertaken by many of the 156 junior leagues in the United States and Canada to aid war and postwar planning, it was announced last night.

Directors of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America said the results would be turned over to already-established postwar planning councils.

Edith P. Bush

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'Secret Army' in France Ready To Join North African Units

By Egon Kaskel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brilliant success of French forces on the Italian front may be attributed, in the main, to the excellent morale of the new French army of liberation and to the excellence of their equipment, supplied by the Allies.



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These forces on the Italian front are considered by the Provisional Government of the French Republic to be merely the spearhead of a much larger French national army, still to be mobilized.

Today the French Army is composed mainly of units of native colonial soldiers commanded by European commissioned and non-commissioned officers, as André Diethelm, new Commissioner for War, has pointed out. This army is being increased through mobilization of the white population in North Africa and Frenchmen abroad, together with numerous refugees from occupied France arriving in Algiers and eager to fight the Nazis.

Composition of the new army of liberation will be definitely changed only when the new plan of the "Provisional Government" to incorporate the French Underground in the regular army is carried out.

Armed forces of the "secret army" inside France are said to number 200,000 men.

Purge of Vichyites Ends
Behind this decision of the Algiers body lies the long-held fear of the French that, during the invasion, the Allies will exclusively deal with the French military leaders and attempt to isolate them from the "government."

In order not to interfere with the efficiency of the French fight-

Allied Paratroopers Already Inside France?

By the Associated Press

New York, May 18

Recent German regulations imposing the capital penalty on persons in France "sheltering members of the enemy's armed forces" may indicate that Allied troops already have been parachuted into France to co-operate with the Underground for the invasion, the Foreign Policy Association said yesterday.

Following Russia's example in aiding Polish and Czechoslovakian partisans, the bulletin said, it is likely "the Anglo-American forces will use similar specially-equipped and trained men in aiding the Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, and French" in destroying communications and releasing prisoners taken by the Germans.

ing forces, the "purge" among former pro-Vichy chiefs in the French armed forces has now been definitely ended. Pressure to put an end to the dismissal of Army and Navy officers had been brought on the "Committee" not only on part of Allied military leaders but on part of the French Communists as well.

Fernand Grenier, Communist Commissioner for Air, declared to the "Consultative Assembly" that those who had made the mistake of following Vichy's lead must be given opportunity to atone for their "sins."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has appointed two of the most devoted fighting French officers, Gen. Joseph Koenig and Gen. Gabriel Cochet, as French military commissioners for the northern and southern invasion zones respectively. Their position would be strengthened greatly if the underground leaders were to receive military rank.

Stronger Air Force

The French, Mr. Grenier announced, are now negotiating with the Allies to build up a strong French air force. The French consider that their air arm is much too weak as compared with their ground forces. Many of the planes, delivered by the Allies, are already outdated. The French aviation personnel numbers now 54,000 officers and men and 5,000 air cadets being trained in aviation schools.

Gen. Martial Valin, Commander in Chief of the French air force in Great Britain, pointed out that French planes are active in three theaters of war: England, the Mediterranean, and Russia.

With the French armed forces steadily growing toward the goal of one million French soldiers under arms, the French intend to reorganize the administrative setup of their national defense. The direction of the Army and Navy will be united in a "Ministry of National Defense," while the "Air Ministry" will remain independent to supervise the military aviation as well as commercial aviation after the war.

Bernstein Symphony Voted Best New Work of Type

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Leonard Bernstein's symphony No. 1 "Jeremiah" May 15 was voted the best new symphonic work by an American composer in the annual New York Music Critics circle competition.

Allies Taught Vital Lesson at Cassino

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cassino, under Allied control at long last, is certain to occupy a place of prominence in the definitive history of this war.

The little mountain-enclosed Italian town, like Stalingrad before, saw the military art of defense regain a position of near-parity with the offense.

It saw some of the extravagant claims about air power exploded and the airplane put in proper perspective as an instrument of warfare.

It saw the cowardly attempt of a fighting force to hide behind civilization's innate respect for religious and historical relics.

It saw unexcelled examples of heroism on the part of American and British youths and desperate German fanaticism that only delusion and despair could have inspired.

Ancient Axiom Proved

And it saw another proof of an axiom of war as old as Scipio—that if an impregnable position cannot be taken by frontal assault it always can be outflanked and rendered untenable.

The Battle of Cassino was one of the long sieges of this war. It began on Jan. 15 when the Allied Fifth Army, fresh from the capture of Naples and strong points in Central Italy, reached the outskirts of the old town.

The Allied plan called for a major assault on Cassino as a sequel to the surprise landing at Anzio that had occurred three weeks before. Evidently the Allied Command had anticipated that the Germans would withdraw a strong portion of their forces from the Cassino sector to help defend the beachhead. But instead, the Nazis reinforced their Cassino positions and then set about methodically to hold their ground.

For 10 days the Allies threw everything they had at the town, but the solidly entrenched Germans held firm.

Abbey Aided Defense

As the days went by it became obvious that one of the principal reasons for the tenacity of the German defenses was their command of the sixth-century and history-rich Benedictine Abbey on Mount Cassino overlooking the town. This famous shrine of Christianity had been used as a storehouse for many of Italy's most precious art treasures, which the Germans subsequently carried off.

The Allies were reluctant to attack the abbey, but finally, and in spite of an appeal from the Vatican that it be spared, it was decided to bomb and shell it.

On Feb. 15 more than 100 heavy American bombers and long-range guns began the reduction of the sturdy old abbey, founded in 529 by St. Benedict.

When the first bombs landed on the rambling structure fully armed German troops were seen fleeing from it. There is no doubt that the Nazis were using the abbey as an observation post.

While the monastery was being shelled, Fifth Army ground troops opened a new assault on Cassino and succeeded in gaining a foothold in at least a third of the town. But, as the Russians did at Stalingrad, the Germans took refuge in the houses and ruins of the remainder of the town and defied all efforts of the Allies to oust them.

Felix Eboué

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Felix Eboué, Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, who passed on May 17 in Cairo, according to Radio France of Algiers, was the first Negro ever to hold the rank of Governor General of a French colony.

He was appointed to that post in 1939. In August, 1940, he was dismissed by Vichy on the grounds of collaboration with Gen. Charles de Gaulle. He then led the colony into the ranks of the Fighting French.

In October, 1940, General de Gaulle placed him in civil control of Equatorial Africa and appointed him member of the Council of Defense of the French Empire in the Free French organization.

M. Eboué did much to promote the welfare of his colony and his plans for reconstruction of the area under his control have been likened to the wide-sweeping reconstruction efforts of Soviet Russia.

He was born in French Guiana, educated at Ecole Coloniale in Paris, and became student administrator in Equatorial Africa. In 1931, he was named Secretary-General of Martinique, and later made Governor of the French Sudan. He was transferred to Guadeloupe in 1936.

22,000 Miles of Tape

The Army ordnance artillery ammunition plant at Joliet, Ill., has thus far used 22,000 miles of two-inch adhesive tape in sealing ammunition.

For the next four weeks a savage, seesaw battle was waged for Cassino with little or no change in the positions of the opposing forces.

The Allied High Command finally decided that if land power couldn't get the Germans out, air power could.

On March 15, the center of Cassino, an area of less than a square mile, was subjected to one of the most concentrated air attacks in history. Wave after wave of aircraft of every type roared over the town from dawn until past noon, dropping more than 1,400 tons of bombs.

When the assault ended, Cassino was little more than a heap of rubble and Allied ground troops moved confidently in to take over the ruins of what had been the German positions. But to their utter astonishment the Germans were still there—and in force. When the air attack began, the Nazis simply burrowed deep into the cellars and ruins of the town and waited. When the planes ceased to come over, they returned to the surface and met the approaching Allied ground troops with withering fire.

The general situation remained unchanged.

Three days after the attack, Allied commanders admitted they had suffered a costly reverse at Cassino and that air power, whatever its value in strategic operations—such as the long-range bombing of war industries and airfields—was limited in its effectiveness as a tactical weapon on the field of battle.

From the end of March until the opening of the present offensive in Italy on May 12 the Germans remained firmly entrenched in Cassino.

But the Allies were making good use of the time and of the lessons they had learned.

"If we can't blast 'em out, we can surround 'em," was the word that went out from headquarters to field commanders as quiet preparations were begun for the great operations now in progress.

And now Cassino has been all but surrounded and the Germans have evacuated the positions that defied frontal assaults from land and air for so long.

The principal lesson of Cassino would seem to be that fire power—or force—is not enough. The strongest weapons in war or in peace are intelligence and persistence.



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B. Checked two-piece, impeccably tailored with contrast piping, tiny wooden buttons. Brown, green, red or blue with white. 12 to 20. 10.75

C. Flowering seersucker with long over-blouse and an inset belt to keep it pat. Bright posies on blue, green, gray or tan striped background. 12 to 20. 8.75

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U. S. Officials Win Postwar-Plan Prizes

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Two Government officials at Washington won first and second prizes of \$25,000 and \$10,000, respectively, for their plans submitted in its postwar employment contest, the Pabst Company announced May 17.

Herbert Stein, of Detroit, chief of the Economic Analysis Section of the War Production Board, won first prize. Leon H. Keyserling, general counsel for the National Housing Agency, won second prize. Fifteen prizes of \$1,000 each were awarded the following:

Wroe Alderson, a marketing counsel, of Philadelphia, the Rev. and Dr. John Francis Cronin, Professor of Economics at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; Grover William Ensley, fiscal analyst, State Department, Washington; Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard; Joseph M. Gillman, was production economist, Washington; Leo Grebler, economist with the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, Washington; Edward E. Hagen, economist with the Federal Reserve system, Washington.

Albert Gailord Hart, tax consultant in the Division of Tax Research, Treasury Department, Washington; Asher Lans, employed in Legal Department of Associated

Gas and Electric Corporation, New York; John Rolf Nugent, of New York, abroad on a special mission for the United States Government and on leave as Director of Consumer Credit Study of Russell Sage Foundation; John H. G. Pierson, chief of postwar labor problems, Division of Labor Statistics, Washington; Maj. Lyle Manly, Spencer, native of Atlanta, on duty in Washington; Joseph J. Spengler, of Duke University and his wife, Dorothy K. Spengler, for their joint plan; Ross Stagner, Pittsburgh, assistant personnel manager of the Koppers Company, and Mrs. Ruth P. Mack, employee of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

Mr. Stein urged that postwar employment be stimulated by "a high level of private expenditure," which he termed the only method "consistent with the achievement of other national objectives—political democracy, personal liberty, and efficient satisfaction of wants."

Measures to counteract unemployment during the transition period from war to peace are particularly important, Mr. Stein said, as this period "will fundamentally influence the possibility of attaining stability in the longer run." He suggested that reductions in munitions manufacture be made first in "light labor areas" where women, the aged and the young, who intend to withdraw from the labor market, are employed. These cuts either should be small enough to be absorbed by a reduction in working hours, he declared, or large enough to release an entire plant for production of civilian goods.

Other measures the economist recommended: Tax reforms to encourage investment of private capital, public auction of production facilities and goods in government possession promptly after the war; termination of price and distribution regulations within a year after the

war; vigorous enforcement of anti-monopoly legislation; international financial co-operation; tariff reduction; broadening of unemployment insurance.

Mr. Keyserling recommended establishment of an American economic committee of representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, the House of Representatives, the Senate and the President to formulate an American economic policy.

"Democracies do not want to 'tallantian unity,'" he declared, "but any system, to go ahead, requires some agreement on fundamentals."

The prizes will be awarded May 24 at a dinner here. The company announced that a total of 37,767 plans were submitted, including more than 5,000 from members of the armed forces.

Judges of the contest were Beardsley Ruml, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Clarence Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin; Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, and Alexander F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Mr. Keyserling, deputy administrator of the United States Housing Authority from 1937 to 1942, obtained his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1931 and did graduate work at Columbia University.

Attu Garrison Returns to U. S.

TACOMA, Wash., May 18 (AP)—The return of the Second Battalion, 244th Coast Artillery Regiment, to the United States after 28 months in Alaska and the Aleutians, including the battle for Attu, was announced May 15 by the Fort Lewis Public Relations Office. The Battalion passed through Fort Lewis en route to Camp Pendleton, Va. The regiment was the "Old Ninth," first New York national guard unit to be federalized.

Until its last week in the north, the Battalion had not had any casualty, it was stated. On March 21, Corp. George Palm, the Bronx, New York, was killed when a small boat capsized while returning to Attu from an outpost.

All of the men now are expecting homecoming furloughs, it was said.

Lieut. Col. Winslow Foster of Norwalk, Conn., is the Battalion's commanding officer.

British Order of Bath Goes to U. S. General

DENVER, May 18 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, presented to Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, Commander of the 104th Infantry Division at Camp Carson, Colo., the decoration of the Order of the Bath (Military Division).

The award of the Order was made by King George VI last January for General Allen's participation in the Tunisian campaign. The citation said in part: "General Allen commanded his troops with skill and distinction and his leadership enabled his Division to advance successfully against a highly experienced opponent through extremely difficult country."

At a press conference, Lord Halifax spoke of a great change in America, which he said was manifest since he made a trip to San Francisco in January, 1941.

He said he found the American people deep in the war effort, and added: "I think the old form of isolationism, as you have had it here and we, too, had it in England, has undergone considerable change."

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Draft of Civilians Sought To Fill 'Industry Foxholes'

Continued from Page 1

tion, serious labor shortages exist today, he said, in ball-bearings, lumber, pulpwood and textiles. Mr. Patterson mented a recent Army step-up in orders of heavy guns for which manpower will have to be obtained.

Referring to Mr. Nelson's description of many of these essential jobs as hot, dirty and low-paid, Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine observed, "those are what you might term the foxholes of industry."

Mr. Patterson made it clear that the Army does not relish the idea of taking recalcitrant 4-F's and overage men into an Army labor battalion, as the bill provides, but said it is prepared to do it "for the over-all effect." Indorsing the Brewster-Bailey bill, he declared, "We might squeak by without this measure, but it will afford an assurance to our soldiers and sailors that they are entitled to have."

Neither in the eyes of the Committee nor the military chiefs testifying today has Selective Service's recent regulation seeking to force men over 30 into essential industry necessarily obviated the necessity for the Brewster-Bailey measure, it was evident today.

Both the Army and Navy spokesmen continued to stress the morale-building effect of a compulsory service law on fighters abroad. Neither Mr. Forrestal nor Mr. Patterson was hopeful that the measure would control strikes, as

President Roosevelt intimated in his January message to Congress could be expected of the Austin-Wadsworth bill.

"I don't claim there's any cure-all for that," Mr. Patterson told the committee. Pulling from his pocket a packet of "horror" photos from the battle front, he told the Senators: "If these strikers could just go overseas and see what's going on in Italy or New Guinea, you'd have no more trouble."

He pointed out that the strikes fell off after Pearl Harbor, but have gone up to an abnormally high level in 1943 and 1944 with an "epidemic" in the last few weeks. He attributed this to a growing civilian feeling of "let the Army and Navy do it."

He said that "any strike in wartime on war production is inexcusable, whatever the merit," and he placed in that category the foremen's strike just concluded in Detroit, adding that "the sacrifice of the worker is trivial compared with the sacrifice of the men on the fighting front."

Secretary Forrestal reported that 20 per cent of the "quits" in Navy yards today are for family reasons and 23 per cent for physical, at which Senator Brewster observed that "turnover is a less dramatic problem than strikes but fully as serious."

Mr. Nelson predicted that war industry will get its greatest manpower pinch in the next three to six months, since 1,400,000 more men needed by the Army and Navy between now and the end of the year will have to be taken chiefly out of factories.

Detour Maps for Allied Bombers Help to Save Europe's Art Works

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—A group of art experts working in a quiet little map-strewn room in New York may be responsible for saving many of Europe's cultural treasures under fire in World War II.

They are completing now a continent-wide art inventory, mapping for the invading air corps and other military units the exact geographical position of every European museum, library and historical or religious monument.

The group sends completed maps to the War Department, with the aim of preserving all the artistic and literary works possible within the limits of military necessity.

The committee has a name almost as large as its job—the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Treasures in War Areas. It is a subcommittee of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas.

Work started in the Frick Art Reference Library the day Sicily was invaded. Since then an eight-man staff, aided by a corps of volunteers operating as a civilian committee on a Rockefeller grant, has produced more than 500 carefully detailed maps and city plans in nine months.

Information on location of these treasures comes in from the Library of Congress, the National Archives, Smithsonian Institution, the American Defense-Harvard Group, Metropolitan Museum of Art and other organizations. At the Frick Library, it is correlated.

Henry Ford Explains War's End Statement

DETROIT, May 18 (AP)—Henry Ford, who said in a copyrighted interview with the Atlanta Constitution on March 19 that he believed the war would be over in two months, said today:

"I had information at that time that led me to believe the war would or could be over within two months. I am sorry, as a lot of other people must be, that it is not over."

He made no further comment.

Detroit Plants Set to Reopen After Foremen Call Off Strike

DETROIT, May 18 (AP)—Michigan's major labor dispute appeared settled at least temporarily today as the first of 52,000 war-production workers, made idle by a strike of 3,300 foremen, received calls to return to work.

How soon the long assembly lines at 13 affected plants would be moving at full speed remained in doubt, but preparations were being made for an early resumption of production of aircraft parts and other war materials which top Army and Navy officials have termed vital to maintenance of schedules on fighting fronts.

The decision to end the three-week strike was reached last night at six separate chapter meetings of the Foreman's Association of America, with which the striking foremen are affiliated. The action was taken on instructions from Robert H. Keys, National President of the independent union.

After a two-hour hearing in Washington, Mr. Keys asked William Vallance, National F. A. A. Vice-President, to call the chapter meetings in Detroit. Mr. Vallance said the vote to return was almost unanimous.

Davis Issues Warning
Mr. Keys, summoned to the hearing by the National War Labor Board, was warned by its Chairman, William H. Davis, that "if you take on the United States Government in time of war, you are licked." Urging the foremen to end the strike and then come before the Board with their grievance over union recognition, Mr. Davis told Mr. Keys that continuance would "handicap yourself by putting the United States Government on the other fellow's side."

Calling the strike "one of the most serious setbacks the Air Force has had since its inception," Gen. H. H. Arnold said he was not interested in the merits of the dispute, but pointed out that the war production involved was so essential its stoppage might even affect invasion operations.

Mr. Keys said the union's decision was not influenced by the testimony of General Arnold or other military leaders but by the "attitude of the NWLB, which we feel is favorable."

Management spokesmen for the six companies affected estimated that at least 500,000 man-days of labor already have been lost by the dispute and predicted that many more would be lost before full production is resumed.

Vast Loss of Time
Officials of the Packard Motor Car Company, which has been closed since May 12 for lack of adequate supervision in the plant, said 166,070 man-days had been lost by 35,000 employees. The Briggs Manufacturing Company, which had several plants affected by the foremen's strike, said it had lost 300,000 man-days through the idleness of nearly 15,000 employees.

Packard officials said production would be resumed tonight, but because of the interdependence of plants in the Detroit area none of the companies ventured a prediction.

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Henry Ford Explains War's End Statement
DETROIT, May 18 (AP)—Henry Ford, who said in a copyrighted interview with the Atlanta Constitution on March 19 that he believed the war would be over in two months, said today:

He made no further comment.

tion as to when full production would be restored.

The total number of employees idle in Michigan reached a total of 72,000 yesterday, including 11,500 affected by unrelated disputes at the Chrysler Corporation, 3,800 at Graham-Paige, and 2,300 at smaller plants in three cities outside State.

The prevalence of strikes in Detroit brought from Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., a statement calling on workers and management to "unite in an industrial truce, no matter what differences or what grievances may arise, until the invasion has been made—and now."

Conciliation Offer

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 18 (AP)—The Wilkes-Barre Publishing Company was reported in Washington to have prepared an offer of settlement for striking printers and to have submitted it to the United States Conciliation Service for presentation to the unit.

A conciliator probably will arrive here tomorrow. Meanwhile, the conciliation service refused to make public the proposal.

The walkout has prevented publication of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-Evening News, and the Wilkes-Barre (morning) Record for more than a week.

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Stimson Warns of Nazi Tricks In Guessing Day of Invasion

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson warned the public today that current Nazi propaganda on the forthcoming invasion of Europe is designed only to confuse the Allied peoples in the hope of impeding military operations.

In a statement read at his press conference, Secretary Stimson called attention particularly to the setting of invasion dates by the enemy, so that when the dates passed without action the enemy could claim the Allies did not dare attempt the invasion.

"The day will come, but it will not be the one which the Nazis have selected," he added, asking that the public "remain cool and patient during this trying period of waiting for D-Day."

Enemy 'Inventions'

"The primary concern of the American people at present is the success of our forthcoming military operations, and especially of

the great operation in Europe which is now being organized. During this period of preparation we cannot risk the disclosure of our plans or actions to the enemy, and accordingly must observe secrecy as to what we are doing at a time when public interest is intense. The enemy may be expected to take advantage of this situation, and to endeavor by his propaganda to confuse the people of the United States and of the Allied nations. He is likely to distort or exaggerate events that have taken place, and even to invent incidents that never happened at all.

"When the moment for telling of the news arrives, we shall try to tell it speedily and adequately. In the meantime, the American press, radio, and public may well be wary of spurious stories told by the enemy to try to create confusion in the minds of our people. For instance, during the past few weeks the Nazis and their satellites have been busy setting dates for the invasion—setting one date one week and another one the next, so that when the dates came and went they could claim that the Allies did not dare make the attempt. The day will come, but it will not be the one which the Nazis have selected.

Tell Different Stories

"It is well to bear in mind that enemy propagandists distribute their materials to different targets and for different purposes. Through wireless transmissions, short-wave broadcasts, and stories planted in neutral countries, they seek to make an impression on the people of the United States. Through their news services they tell a different story to the people of the occupied countries, and they may tell still a different story to their people at home. What they tell us, though it may be disguised to look like news, has a single purpose—to endeavor to confuse the public mind in the hope of thus impeding the success of military operations.

"It is to be hoped that the public will be alert to these enemy tricks, and will remain cool and patient during this trying period of waiting for D-Day. When there is news to be told, we shall tell it."

Brazil Finds Iron Deposit

Brazil's recently discovered iron deposit has been estimated at 15,000,000,000 tons.

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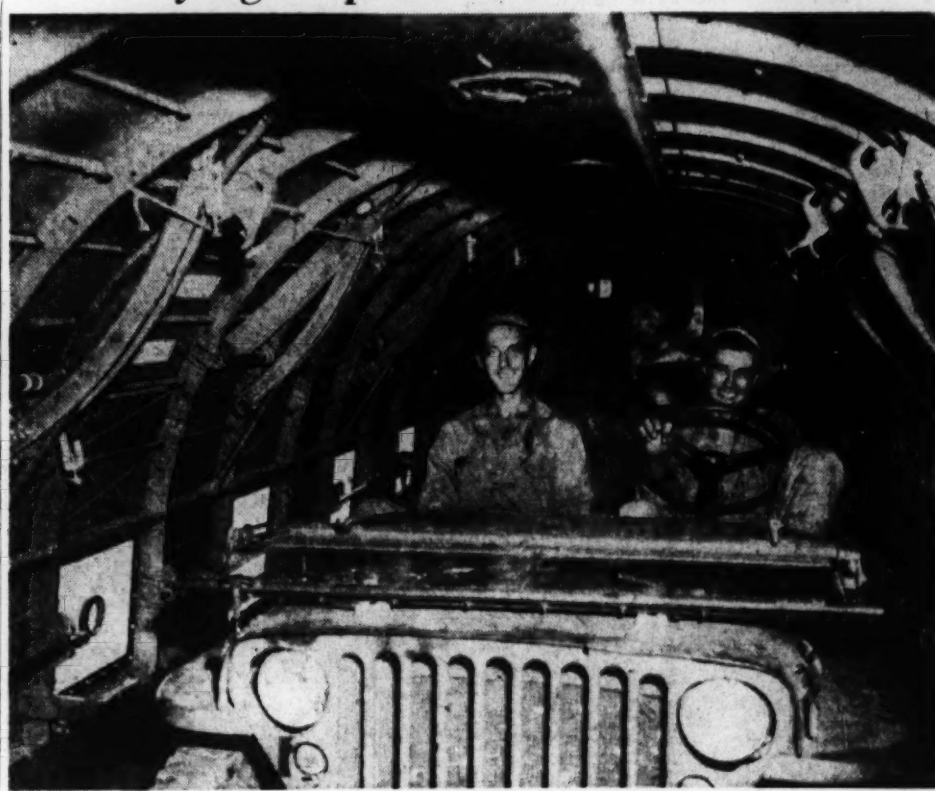


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'Flying Jeep' En Route to Hollandia



Associated Press

Fighting Yanks Ready to Roll Onto Cyclops Air Field

Seated in their jeep in a C-47 transport plane loaded with supplies en route to the recently captured Cyclops air field at Hollandia, New Guinea, are: Staff Sergeant William Sheehan (left) of Boston, and Staff Sergeant Woody Turner of Truman, Ark.

Nazis Rush New 'Wall' In France

Continued from Page 1

of the route to France was across the upper Rhineland, where quick repairs may have been made.

[The main targets of Allied bombings in the eastern German cities which Mr. Allen mentions have been factories rather than railroads. Chief Allied blows against communications have been in northwestern Germany, France and the Low Countries.]

The German communications system, if anything, appeared to be better organized now than when I saw it eight months ago. However, I didn't see the Berlin area.

12,000,000 Foreign Workers

Germany has 12,000,000 foreign workers behind its war machine. Therefore, all bomb damage is cleaned up quickly and war-production factories are going at top speed. Tens of thousands of Poles, Italians, Czechs, and other Allied prisoners are forced to work at bayonet point to keep all transport moving.

Sabotage in Germany is virtually nonexistent. The only Polish resistance is underground. But when the Allies strike at France, I believe there will be a great uprising.

Every railroad station and bridge in France and Germany is heavily guarded by German soldiers.

Although the German war machine is moving along smoothly, all is not well within the Reich.

En Der Führer was upset by the Berlin bombings and moved with the entire German High Command and most of the ministries into the mountains near Salzburg.

The morale of the German people under heavy bombing is holding up well—but they are tired of war.

Empire Parleys Brighten Prospect of Lasting Peace

Continued from Page 1

of their democratic government—with emphasis on democratic.

This denotes British Commonwealth refusal to accept non-democratic governments. It signifies a modification of self-determination for nations aimed at preventing another Hitler being voted into power. It suggests a move to nip tyranny in the bud before it becomes aggression.

Other notable points of the declaration include: 1. Agreement that a future world organization to maintain peace and security—generally expected here to be some form of revived and reformed League of Nations—shall be endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent aggression and violence.

Promise on China

2. Agreement that the British Commonwealth will not quit the struggle till China is restored to freedom. This is felt here particularly significant as an encouragement to China at a time Chinese difficulties in engaging the Japanese are becoming increasingly apparent.

3. Agreement that the British Commonwealth seeks no advantages to itself at the cost of others, but rather seeks the welfare and social advance of all nations.

4. Agreement that free association of British Commonwealth nations points the way to a similar broader association of other nations of the world.

Even the conflicting question of possible new machinery for Empire consultation has shown the advantages of personal discussion round the conference table.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, strongly advocated a new permanent secretariat.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada opposed the idea as liable to infringe on the sovereign rights of the Dominions. Today, at least one British cartoonist portrays the Premiers of Canada and Australia shaking hands after their exchange of views.

Means of consultation, such as already exist in London between the British Government and Do-

President Explains Rail Vacations

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt explained yesterday that when he said operating railroad workers were entitled to one week's vacation a year, he meant they should have seven days with pay for that period.

The President wrote officials of railroad brotherhoods and employers who asked him to clarify the language in his arbitration award in the railroad labor dispute last December. That award said employees should be entitled to a vacation of one week a year with pay at the basic hourly rate of employment.

Australia Views Conference Issues

By Reuters

Sydney, Australia, May 18

The Sydney Herald, commenting today on the scheme put forward by John Curtin, Commonwealth Prime Minister, for an Empire secretariat stated:

"Mr. Curtin need not be discouraged. There is no reason why the rest of the members of the British Commonwealth should not explore this plan more closely, even if Canada should prefer to remain outside the consultations. "Mr. Curtin's Government has entered upon a path of much closer collaboration with New Zealand, and it might well do worse than exchange views on defense and racial problems with South Africa, whose leader has already given support to the doctrine of closer imperial collaboration for which Mr. Curtin so ably argued in London.

minion high commissioners, are to be improved further.

No Hard and Fast Policy

It is recognized fully that no hard and fast policy has been agreed on by the premiers of the sort that could not be changed or modified in consultation with other nations. In any case, the Empire conference has been the occasion for an exchange of views and an agreement on general abiding principles. Specific plans will be worked out by the Premiers in subsequent consultation after consideration of proposals by the Dominion governments in each capital.

At the same time, consultations with other nations will go forward with British Commonwealth views far more clearly crystallized.

Britain will have an opportunity next week to discuss the postwar policy arising out of the Empire conference. Both Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden are expected to make an important statement in this debate.

Washington Sees Promise Of Lasting Peace Brighten

Continued from Page 1

will be cleared away in the coming months of the invasion.

The judgment being expressed by persons who have had direct and recent contact with Moscow is that the Soviet Government, besides being committed to the earliest victorious conclusion of the war and to the relentless suppression of German military power, is equally determined to be a "proud, powerful, and constructive member of the world community."

As to how soon the United States, Britain, and Russia can be expected to implement the understanding they reached at the Moscow Conference—that a world organization would be set up at the "earliest possible date"—a new bit of evidence comes this week in Forrest Davis' article in the current Saturday Evening Post on "What Really Happened at Tehran," much of the material for which appears to have come from well-informed sources. He says:

"It may be stated here parenthetically that the time for transforming the United Nations from a loose wartime alliance into a world-wide society of sovereign states may be nearer than has been thought. As matters stood in April, the President was expecting the first major steps to be taken this summer, perhaps in July. It is noteworthy that the officials and experts at work in the State Department and elsewhere on structural plans for a world society have been guided by the general assumption that the military phases of the war will have developed by July to a point where such wide political measures can be taken.

"Translated into layman's language, this indicates, first, a long-standing confidence that the second front will have been established by July. Secondly, it suggests that Mr. Roosevelt at least has preferred to let world organization wait until the military situation in Europe has been brought into balance. Only when the land war on the Reich is being pressed from the west, as well as by the

'Greater Love Hath No Man...'

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Marine Private Henry Gurke, who made the supreme sacrifice so a companion could continue to battle the Japanese on Bougainville in the Solomons, yesterday was awarded posthumously the nation's highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Marine Gurke, son of Mrs. Julius Gurke of Neche, N. D., threw himself on a Japanese hand grenade to protect a comrade who was operating an automatic weapon in defense of a vital road block near the initial landing point at Empress Augusta Bay last Nov. 8.

Canadians Laud Results Of British Empire Parley

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 18.—The joint resolution of the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers at the close of their discussions on common problems and future plans—with its declaration of the "inflexible and unwavering" resolution of the Commonwealth partners in the tasks that lie ahead—has been welcomed here.

At this critical hour, the authoritative enunciation of an unwavering purpose to "hold nothing back to reach the goal and bring to the speediest end the agony of mankind" will aid the morale of the armed forces and civilian populations of the Commonwealth and will be heard and approved by comrades in arms of the United Nations.

There is no question that the people of Canada are wholeheartedly behind the idea of a world organization to maintain peace and security after the war. The various means of gauging public opinion have shown this clearly.

The affirmation by the heads of the Commonwealth governments, after full consultation, that such a body should be set up to prevent further wars has given the idea greater force and validity.

View of Secretariat

It is not considered strange here that nothing is said of the discussions about a joint secretariat or an Empire council which might lead to the formation of some larger body. It is taken for granted that no Commonwealth bloc is considered and that the system of communications between the Commonwealth partners through consultations of cabinets will continue. Moreover, there will be continuous explorations of means for improving the machinery of communication.

As the statement says—Commonwealth unity "finds its strength not in any formal bond but in the hidden spring from which human action flows." Behind that unity may lie "inherited loyalties, and ideals" and a "sense of kinship."

A great many Canadians believe that these invisible bonds are quite strong enough as experience has shown to ensure united action in times of crisis, and that formal bonds might detract from, rather than increase, their strength.

It has been pointed out at times that a lack of a formal bond has misled nations who do not understand the spirit of democracy and that aggressors have miscalculated on how the members of the "united association" would act in time of crisis. This, it has been stated, is unfortunate but unavoidable unless these nations learn from the experience of two wars.

There are also a number of Canadians who, while recognizing

that many feel that in an Imperial secretariat there will be a danger of some sort of curtailment of the nation's liberty of action, think that this viewpoint is wrong.

Some "Shadow Boxing" They consider that these people, as some one has said, "are shadow boxing with the phantom of a long dead imperialism." They feel that the hands of the political clock, as far as the Commonwealth is concerned, cannot turn back and that a secretariat, if it had been thought advisable, would have been a joint arrangement among nations of equal status without implying any loss of national sovereignty.

These same people, however, endorse the decision of the Canadian Prime Minister on the adequacy of the present means of consultation. They are opposed to the idea of a bloc which might lead to counter blocs and which might be misinterpreted in other nations, and agree that the principle governing the Commonwealth should not be exclusive but inclusive.

Canadians welcome the declaration of the conference, as Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has said, as "a clear and firm indication of what the British Commonwealth means to its members and to the world." They feel that the confidence of the whole nation will be strengthened by the conference which the Prime Minister has said "will in future years be looked back on as one of the important milestones in the history of our united association."

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War Departments Merger Blueprinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, May 18 — Warning that never again must the United States make commitments beyond its power to enforce them, Admiral H. E. Yarnell, retired, outlined for the House Postwar Military Policy Committee today his postwar plan for unifying the services that included not only concentrating all elements of military might under one command but recommended tying the State Department more closely to the military departments so that policies will be limited to what can be defended.

Admiral Yarnell, who before retirement in 1939 had been for three years Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, would solve the dispute over what would become of the air force under consolidation by maintaining the present status of aviation in the armed forces. His blueprint would have air forces attached to all subdivisions of his operations

branch—training, sea forces, land forces, bases, plus a separate strategic air branch.

Urges Reorganization
Aware that many of his suggestions would violate the cast-iron traditions of the services, Admiral Yarnell insisted that for national security, efficiency, and economy some form of reorganization was necessary. It was his considered opinion, he said, that if there had been a supreme staff in existence in the past the nation would have been "spared the expenditure of vast sums of money and the diversion of huge amounts of vital material on useless projects."

Examples of these he mentioned included "roads and pipe lines in Canada, unnecessary continental bases, and the sacrifice of men and material in the futile attempt to save the Philippines." This charge that the Philippines campaign was both useless and expensive went unchallenged by the Committee during the question period.

To date Admiral Yarnell's blueprint for postwar reorganization of the services into a "Department of War" is the only one that has been presented in three weeks of hearings to compete with that presented by the War Department on the opening day of testimony which called for three arms and three assistant secretaries.

Program Outlined
Admiral Yarnell's plan as outlined in the blueprint presented to the Committee calls for a Secretary of War with a Chief of Staff and a General Staff. The Chief of Staff would have authority over six divisions: Operations, personnel, material, medicine, finance, law. Operations as explained would be broken down into five divisions: Training, sea forces, land forces, strategic air, and bases, with sea, land and air forces attached to them as required.

The duty of the operations branch would be to train all units of the armed forces so they could function as a team.

The material division would have three subdivisions: Development, procurement, and distribution.

Officers responsible for the design and production of material should form a separate corps and should make that their life work, he said.

The personnel division would consolidate and reconcile the civil and military personnel requirements of all combatant arms. There should be of course a general staff college and a general war college where officers would receive training in over-all operational command.

Status of Aircraft
Going into detail about the status of aircraft in his proposed reorganization, he explained that the assistant chief of staff for operations would have under his control all the striking forces.

"The sea forces would retain under their command such elements of air as are essential to the performance of their tasks. Similarly, the land forces would have assigned to them air components of appropriate strength and composition for the execution of their specialized missions. The aircraft engaged in purely air operations of the nature commonly described as 'strategic' bombing would be under a strategic air section as part of the operations division."

Any attempt to combine everything that flies in a separate department would be a tragic blunder, he said.

The Marine Corps he suggested should be retained as a part of the sea forces which the sea forces would be called upon to perform.

Discusses Disputes
The Admiral recalled as an example of disputes that arose because of our present unequal branches of the armed services, how "in 1898, after Cuba, when General Shafter insisted that Admiral Sampson armor the upper works of his ships with bales of hay and force the entrance into Santiago Harbor in order to destroy the Spanish Fleet," Admiral Sampson naturally demurred.

He also criticized the Navy's system of giving sea commands to men as a reward for good work in routine administration, and told how Admiral Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty prior to the World War I, once remarked that the British Empire would be lost some time "because it was Buggin's turn to go to sea." That could be true of our service too, he said.

His recommendation that the State Department work closer with the military departments include the suggestion that all foreign service officers take the war college course.

Five Requirements
Any reorganization, he said, should include these five requirements:
1. A supreme staff composed of state, war and navy representatives to prepare war plans proportionate to national policies.
2. A joint budget as a function of the supreme staff.
3. Co-ordination of the personnel, material, procurement, and other agencies of the two services.
4. More extensive training in common of the several arms.
5. A solution to the status of the two arms.

Two other witnesses today, Rear Admiral George F. Huxey, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral E. W. Mills, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ships, continued the previous critical and cautious approach to the problem of consolidation.

School Lunch Fund Restoration Sought
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee, seeking to restore some House cuts in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, has recommended a \$50,000,000 fund for school lunches and a \$124,710,000 authorization to continue the Farm Security Administration's program of rehabilitation loans to farmers.

The Committee also called for doubling—to \$40,000,000—the amount of funds available to the Rural Electrification Administration for loans. The House, which had deleted the school lunch and FSA funds from the bill, fixed the REA loan figure at \$20,000,000. The measure carries appropriations aggregating \$335,244,192 for the Department during the fiscal year starting July 1.

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U. S. Radio Intelligence Unit Saves Fliers and Equipment

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—George E. Sterling, Chief of Radio Intelligence for the Federal Communications Commission, told a House Committee today his unit had helped in the rescue of 540 lost planes since the Pearl Harbor attack and had thus contributed to saving many lives and millions of dollars in equipment.

Any drastic cut in the FCC budget will require discontinuance of four of the six direction-finding stations in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Sterling told the Lea Committee which is investigating FCC's functions.

"The remaining two will be completely inadequate to render emergency service to aircraft," Mr. Sterling asserted, adding that similar retrenchments would have to be made on the East and West coasts.

Offering a batch of letters from Army and Navy officials praising FCC direction-finding in specific cases where planes were rescued, Mr. Sterling said:

"A great many of them would have been lost. With an Army bomber worth several hundred thousand dollars, it can be conservatively estimated that the value of the planes saved totals more in dollars and cents than the \$8,000,000 which RICH (Radio Intelligence Division) has spent throughout the entire course of its existence."

In New York, Wendell Willkie issued a personal denial today that he had suggested to Greta Palmer, a writer for Reader's Digest, that she write an article critical of the Federal Communications Commission.

Miss Palmer, testifying in Washington yesterday before the Committee, said Mr. Willkie proposed the article but that FCC chairman James L. Fly protested it would be libelous and it never was published.

Mr. Willkie's associates said yesterday he "had nothing to do with suggesting the account." Mr. Willkie followed this up today with a statement in which he said, "Not that it's very important, but to clear the apparent confusion about the testimony it is true that several months ago Miss Greta Palmer came to my office at her request as a representative of the Reader's Digest."

"She said she was doing some work for the Digest and that its editors asked her to talk with me. Radio was one of the subjects discussed. At the time I was much interested in a then recent decision of the Supreme Court interpreting the law regarding radio companies as it applied to the whole field of Federal power, for I had advised certain companies against bringing the action which resulted in the decision."

"As to the radio industry and its regulation, I suggested to Miss Palmer that she see the executives of the industry, such as Mr. William Paley, David Sarnoff, and Miles Trammell."

"Of course, I did not suggest the article in question. I have never seen the article, know nothing about what is in it or any of the conclusions it draws. My sole interest in the matter was as a courtesy to one writing some articles—a courtesy frequently requested of and granted by people in public and quasi-public life."

In Washington, Mr. Fly told the Committee he doubted that the article ever was intended for the Reader's Digest, saying he believed it was destined for the Committee's record. He wrote the editors that he was "shocked" to

Church Urges Greater Role For Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, May 18 — Extension of opportunities for women in the Church of England is urged in a report of a committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider "Women's Work in the Church."

Postwar tasks and opportunities are taken as background for their deliberations. Increased recruitment of women as youth organizers, moral welfare workers, and education specialists, provision of preliminary training and post-graduate courses, improved pay, and superannuation are recommended.

Prejudice against women in the church must go, as it has gone in the nation, the Committee says. "The Church of England, both at home and overseas," it continues, "should use more extensively the services of women as voluntary and paid workers and give well-qualified women positions of responsibility and leadership comparable with those in the social and professional services."

Admission of women to the priesthood did not come within the Committee's terms of reference. On this question, however, the Committee expresses its opinion that "to make the fullest use of the services of women would be the most effective answer to the suspicion that refusal to admit women to the priesthood is really based on social prejudice and professional jealousy."

Britain Plans Aid To Bombed Churches

LONDON, May 18 (Reuter)—Of the 14,000 bombed churches in Britain, some may be rebuilt on new sites, others will be repaired or replaced by substitute buildings, and full reinstatement will be considered only for churches of historic interest, according to proposals published by the War Damage Commission and a committee representing the Christian churches.

Dies Forecasts That C. I. O. To Become Communist Party

JASPER, Texas, May 18 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, said here today that "it will become obvious to the people that the Congress of Industrial Organizations will become the Communist Party of America."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Dies, who recently withdrew from the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress, was asked what place in history his Committee would take.

"It will go down in history as one of the most important investigations ever conducted by Congress," Mr. Dies said. "The hundreds of reports compiled by the Committee will form the foundation of future inquiries and future prosecutions. During our investigations there was so much

controversy, there was so much explosiveness, so much bitterness, so much dynamite that the American people were divided into two groups—one, those who opposed us and would give no credit, and the other, the strong partisan group."

"Actually, the Committee was two or three years ahead of its times. Postwar conditions, the growing importance of Russia, the dictatorship of Stalin, and the fact that the C. I. O. is in the hands of the Communist group. When Russia makes her change, it will be obvious to the people that the C. I. O. will be the Communist Party of America. When Russia changes, the C. I. O. will trail."

"All that and the growing racial antagonisms and the processes of reaction now setting in, will not only justify the Committee, but will cause people to go back and read our reports."

Report Morgenthau Trip Cost Only \$158 Brings Doubting 'Hmph' From Senator
WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—In an informal way, Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren figured that it cost some \$158 cash for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to tour North Africa and Italy last October and he passed the estimate on today to Senator Harlan J. Bushfield (R) of South Dakota, who called it "perfectly ludicrous."

Mr. Morgenthau went overseas, a Treasury official said, to see how invasion currency was working out, to visit troops and assure them of home-front backing, and to bring home a report that would spur War Bond sales.

The Senator wrote Mr. Warren a fortnight ago to find out "who authorizes governmental junkets around the globe by civilian officials and who approves the expense accounts."

The Comptroller wrote back that the desired information regarding the Secretary could not be obtained from his records because departmental accounts for the period had not yet been submitted for audit.

"However," he added, "informally has been ascertained that such cash expenditures as were incurred in connection therewith (approximately \$158) were

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House Told Labor to Stay In National Political Field

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A brief but spirited discussion of Sidney Hillman and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee today brought a statement in the House that "labor is going to stay in the political field."

It came from Representative Vito Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York, after Representatives Clare Hoffman (R) of Michigan, and John Rankin (D) of Mississippi, had attacked the political Action Committee, headed by Mr. Hillman.

The exchange started when Mr. Hoffman told the House that Mr. Hillman, whom he described as "foreign born," had boasted of "his ability to clean up Congress."

The next Congress, Mr. Hoffman predicted, will be "either a Republican Congress or a C. I. O. Congress."

"We don't intend for Sidney Hillman, the foreign-born racketeer, to dominate Congress or the Democratic Party," Mr. Rankin retorted. "These Communist Racketeers headed by Sidney Hillman are not going to dominate the Democratic Party. . . . The red-blooded Democrats are ready for the fight."

Mr. Marcantonio then defended Labor's right to organize to protect "its legitimate interests on the political front" and declared that "the best protection the American soldier can have when he returns and goes into a factory or plant is to join a labor union."

Representative Herman Eberhart (D) of Pennsylvania also said Labor was "perfectly within its rights" in making recommendations to Congress.

Defeat of Representative Costello in the California Democratic primary surprised members of Congress, as some of them attributed it to the opposition the C. I. O. has focused on members of the

Dies Committee, investigating the union's "Political Action Committee."

Labor Favors Aid

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America May 17 declared themselves in favor of Government underwriting of long-range economic planning with, however, private industry carrying the primary burden of providing for full employment.

A statement on postwar planning approved by delegates to the union's 14th biennial convention said in part:

"We recognize that the task of providing full employment is primarily that of private industry. But private industry cannot do the job alone. Permanent, long-range planning of our economy is essential."

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"If my hand slacked"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN inspiring poem about Antonio Stradivari, George Eliot pictures the master craftsman, then more than four score years of age, still busy at his workbench making violins with the skill and patience for which he was famous. A young friend, tempting the old man to quit his work, suggests that since he is already rich and famous he should lay down his tools and enjoy himself in the pleasures of materiality. But Stradivari avers, "If my hand slacked I should rob God." And in her verse the poet gives us, in the words of the great craftsman, the secret of inspired and perfect work, the secret of success at any time of life, whatever our task:

Antonio Stradivari has an eye
That winces at false work and loves the true.
With hand and arm that play upon the tool
As willingly as any singing bird
Sets him to sing his morning roundelay,
Because he likes to sing and likes the song.

Christian Science teaches that man, as the expression of eternal, omniscient Mind, is Mind's witness, and that man's work is in truth the joyous reflection of divine activity. From this it follows that the quality of human accomplishment depends upon the degree of spirituality that one has achieved in his thinking, and hence it is independent of age.

Jesus recognized his God-derived ability when he said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work" (John 5:17). He understood the importance of his divinely inspired mission when he said, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day" (John 9:4).

Mary Baker Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 2), "The song of Christian Science is, 'Work—work—work—watch and pray.'" And she points out further, "The right thinker works; he gives little time to society manners or matters, and benefits society by his example and usefulness." When right thinking governs our work, our daily occupation is not laborious, not a nose-to-the-grindstone plodding, or the expression of determined self-will which ends in exhaustion; but it is a song—glad, harmonious, free. The impulse, the strength, are of God, hence limitless.

Love's purposes for man are always interesting, vital, varied. Dullness, the tendency to get into a rut, is in mortal thinking, which knows nothing except its own limitations, and therefore cannot rise. Stagnation and deterioration come not from seeking to express perfection, but from accepting the loveless suggestion that what we have done is "good enough."

When we begin our tasks with some understanding of the perfection of true being—God and His manifestation—the result has in it the nobility, beauty, and balance that love for perfection imparts, for in true being no distinction can be drawn between perfection and beauty. Our accomplishment springs up in spontaneity and endures in steadfastness of endeavor.

What are the qualities of the carnal mind that would tempt us to slack our hand? In general, are they not materiality and lethargy toward moral issues? Perhaps worldly achievement argues that he who has gained wealth and fame may now dwell in a neat, prosperous and comfortable world which he has made for himself. Listening to this suggestion, one may forget that life is not meant for self-aggrandizement or merely to secure personal comfort. Nor, indeed, is it simply to be generous without effort and philanthropic without self-sacrifice.

Forgetting one's responsibility to one's fellow-men, one may feel that perhaps he is not needed in the world. Such thinking, if not corrected with the truth that spiritual man is indispensable to God, and that his activities are necessary in the Father's plan, would rob one of inspiration and happiness. One needs always to increase his affections by reflecting more of that love which is the expression of impartial and universal Love. Reflecting Life, God, the individual who pours into his daily experience without stint his best thoughts and efforts for humanity, finds happiness, true success, and love.

In Christian Science there is no vicarious salvation, and one individual, however willing, can never do the work of another. Is not this the time for all-out service to the greatest of all causes—the establishment of harmony, justice, and brotherly love in the world? Our work is not finished until all the world awakes to the fact that man is controlled by divine Love.

Should not each day bring new proofs and increased desire to glorify God? Does pride prevent us, does fear paralyze our efforts or sloth hinder us from giving ourselves wholly to the work of living the truth which heals all sin and fear and want? Mrs. Eddy writes: "Goodness and



"NANTUCKET": A Lithograph by Ruth Haviland Sutton

benevolence never tire. They maintain themselves and others and never stop from exhaustion. He who is afraid of being too generous has lost the power of being magnanimous" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165). And in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes (p. 254), "Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to begin aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much." If our hand slack not, we shall continue this demonstration, and we shall raise our song of work, watch, pray, because we love to sing and love the song.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

„Wenn meine Hand nachliesse“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

In einem inspirierenden Gedicht über Antonio Stradivari schildert die Dichterin George Eliot den damals über 80 Jahre alten Meister, der mit seiner berühmten Geschicklichkeit und Geduld immer noch Geigen in seiner Werkstatt baute. Ein junger Freund, der den alten Mann zu bewegen sucht, seine Arbeit aufzugeben, schlägt ihm vor, seine Werkzeuge niederzulegen und die Freuden der Materialität zu genießen, da er doch schon reich und berühmt sei. Aber Stradivari behauptet: „Wenn meine Hand nachliesse, würde ich Gott berauben.“ Und in ihrem Gedicht gibt uns die Dichterin mit den Worten des großen Meisters das Geheimnis inspirierter und vollkommener Arbeit, das Geheimnis des Erfolgs zu jeder Lebenszeit, was auch unsere Aufgabe sei:

Antonio Stradivari hat ein Auge,
Das falsche Arbeit scheut und wahre liebt.
Sein Hand und Arm so leicht am Werkzeug spielen,
Wie ein Singvogel beginnt,
Sein Morgenlied zu singen,
Weil er gern singt und sein Lied liebt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Mensch als der Ausdruck des ewigen, alltätigen Gemüts der Zeuge des Gemüts ist, und daß des Menschen Arbeit in Wirklichkeit das freudige Widerspiegeln der göttlichen Tätigkeit ist. Hieraus folgt, daß die Qualität menschlichen Vollbringens von dem Grad der Geistigkeit, den einer in seinem Denken erreicht hat, abhängt und daher vom Alter unabhängig ist.

Jesus anerkannte seine von Gott stammende Fähigkeit, als er sagte: „Mein Vater wirket bisher, und ich wirke auch“ (Joh. 5, 17). Er verstand die Wichtigkeit seiner

göttlich inspirierten Mission, als er sagte: „Ich muß wirken die Werke des, der mich gesandt hat, solange es Tag ist“ (Joh. 9, 4).

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in ihrer Botschaft an die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1900 (S. 2): „Das Lied der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist: 'Arbeits-arbeits-arbeits-wach und bete'." Und sie zeigt ferner: „Der Recht-denkende arbeitet; er hat keine Zeit für Gesellschaftsmannieren oder -angelegenheiten und fördert die Gesellschaft durch sein Beispiel und seine Nützlichkeit.“ Wenn rechtes Denken unsere Arbeit regiert, ist unsere tägliche Beschäftigung keine mühsame, angestrengte schwere Arbeit oder der Ausdruck entschlossenen Eigenwillens, der in Erschöpfung endet, sondern ein fröhliches, harmonisches, erhebendes Lied. Der Antriebs und die Kraft sind von Gott, daher unbegrenzt.

Der Liebe Absichten für den Menschen sind immer bedeutsam, wichtig, abwechslungsreich. Langweiligkeit, die Neigung, im alten Gleis zu bleiben, sind im sterblichen Denken, das nichts außer seinen eigenen Beschränkungen kennt und sich daher nicht erheben kann. Stillstand und Entartung kommen nicht vom Streben nach dem Ausdruck der Vollkommenheit, sondern vom Annehmen der lieblosen Einflüsterung, daß das, was wir getan haben, „gut genug“ sei. Wenn wir unsere Aufgaben mit dem Verständnis der Vollkommenheit des wahren Seins—Gottes und Seiner Kundgebung—beginnen, hat das Ergebnis den Adel, die Schönheit und das Gleichgewicht, Eigenschaften, die die Liebe zur Vollkommenheit mitteilt. Denn im wahren Sein kann zwischen Vollkommenheit und Schönheit kein Unterschied gemacht werden. Unser Vollbringen entfaltet sich ungewungen und harret in standhaftem Streben aus.

Welche Eigenschaften des fleischlichen Sinnes pflegen uns zu versuchen nachzulassen? Sind es im allgemeinen nicht Materialität und Stumpfheit gegen sittliche Fragen? Weltliches Vollbringen mag einwenden, daß einer, der Reichtum und Ruhm erlangt hat, nun in der ordentlichen, wohlhabenden und angenehmen Welt, die er sich geschaffen hat, leben könne. Wer auf diese Einflüsterung horcht, mag vergessen, daß das Leben nicht zur Selbsterhöhung oder nur dazu da ist, um sich persönlichen Behagen zu sichern. Auch ist es in der Tat nicht einfach, ohne Anstrengung freigeig und ohne Selbstaufopferung menschenfreundlich zu sein.

Vergißt einer seine Verantwortung für seine Mitmenschen, so kann er das Gefühl haben, daß er in der Welt vielleicht nicht nötig sei. Solches Denken, wenn nicht mit der Wahrheit berichtigt, daß der geistige Mensch für Gott unentbehrlich ist, und daß seine Tätigkeiten in des Vaters Plan nötig sind, pflegt einen der Inspiration und der Freudigkeit zu berauben. Man muß immer mehr Wohlwollen üben, indem man mehr von jener Liebe widerspiegelt, die der Ausdruck der unparteilichen und allumfassenden Liebe ist. Wer durch Widerspiegeln des Lebens, Gottes, der Menschheit seine besten Gedanken und Anstrengungen uneingeschränkt in seiner täglichen Erfahrung gibt, findet Freudigkeit, wahren Erfolg und Liebe.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft gibt es keine stellvertretende Erlösung, und man kann, wenn auch noch so willig, nie die Arbeit eines andern tun. Ist es jetzt nicht an der Zeit, der größten Sache—der Aufrichtung der Harmonie, der Gerechtigkeit und der Nächstenliebe in der Welt—uneingeschränkt zu dienen? Unsere Arbeit ist erst dann beendet, wenn die ganze Welt erkennt, daß der Mensch in der Obhut der göttlichen Liebe ist. Sollte jeder Tag nicht neue Beweise und ein wachsendes Verlangen, Gott zu verherr-

lichen, bringen? Hindert uns Stolz, lähmt Furcht unsere Bemühungen, oder hindert uns Trägheit, uns ganz dem Werk hinzugeben, die Wahrheit zu leben, die alle Sünde, alle Furcht und allen Mangel heilt? Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Güte und Wohlwollen ermüden nie. Sie erhalten einen selber und andere und versiegen nie durch Erschöpfung. Wer befürchtet, zu freigiebig zu sein, hat die Kraft verloren, großmütig zu sein“ (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 165). Und in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ schreibt sie (S. 254): „Die unvollkommenen Sterblichen erfassen das Endziel der geistigen Vollkommenheit nur langsam; aber recht anfangen und in dem Ringen nach dem Beweis des großen Problems des Seins ausharren, heißt viel vollbringen.“ Wenn unsere Hand nicht nachläßt, werden wir diesen Beweis fortsetzen und unser Lied der Arbeit, des Wachens und des Betens singen, weil wir gern singen und das Lied lieben.

Ruth Haviland Sutton hat eine Reihe von Lithographen von Nantucket. Besides this view of the harbor, there are prints of the main street, the by-ways and the surrounding countryside. She handles her lithographic crayon with a calm control especially suited to the subjects represented. She seems guided by a classical rule, namely, the accentuation of the vertical and horizontal lines in the pattern.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Harvard Commencement, in Oliver Wendell Holmes's Day

UNTIL OLIVER WAS SIX, Harvard College held all its services, including morning chapel, in the Meeting-house; the students sat upstairs in the east gallery. When the University Hall was built the students stopped coming to the Meeting-house except for Commencement exercises. And Commencement, as every Cambridge boy knew, transformed the Meeting-house and the whole town into a place of carnival and delight. The Common was covered with tents made, in thrifty Yankee fashion, of old sails. Candy booths, Punch and Judy shows, lined the sidewalks round the Square. On Monday morning the men began putting up the tents and kept at it all night; you could hear their hammers plainly from your bed. Every August, Oliver counted the tents, telling his brother triumphantly there were more this year than last. . . .

And on Tuesday morning early, standing by the Meeting-house you heard first of all the Lighthouse coming with their trumpets. That was the Governor, arriving to take his seat in the Meeting-house. By nine o'clock every pew was filled. The Harvard Washington Corps was gorgeous in cocked hats, tall polished boots, and clanking swords. And how grand the Honorable George Cabot looked, descending from his carriage in black breeches and silk stockings, wig and buckled shoes!

When the procession had disappeared into the Meeting-house, if you were quick you escaped your elders and went down to the Market where the ginger-beer carts rang their bells and popped their bottles and you could buy musk melons, coco-nut milk, or the new confection from Boston called ice cream, so delicious and so dear to buy. All day the festivities continued. People picnicked in the church yard, sitting on the stones. By night-time the Common was littered with watermelon rinds, peach stones, straw. . . . Inside the College Yard there was plum cake to be had. The Faculty did not approve of this extravagance. Once they ordered it suppressed, and the order caused a minor rebellion.

The scholars themselves were almost

eclipsed in all this festivity. About fifty were graduated each year; they dashed about among the crowd in the August sun, their gowns floating behind them, their tall beaver hats looking bob and magnificent. Oliver Holmes knew each of them by name. With every Cambridge boy it was a point of pride to know the list of every class alphabetically from Amory to Wentworth.

and not only the names but the nicknames, their owners' haunts and favorite games. Oliver looked forward to that day when he himself would be listed and could tell his brother John, grandly, that he and his cronies had been over to Porter's last night. —From "Yankee From Olympus," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

For a Drab May Morning

You never get such green as now
Unless the sky is gray;
The garish sunlight blurs across
And blots it quite away.
But see how cool 'tis nestled in
This Quaker shawl today!

The thrush is only heard so late
Beneath a sober sky;
The blaring stress of gold untimes
His lyric heart so shy.
But in this curtailed quietness
He flutes, and so do I.

CHARLES WHARTON STONE

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These periodicals may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life and Love" (Ibid.). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, \$3.50; single copy, 10c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, \$2.00; single copy, 20c. Quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions. \$1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unseen" (Ibid.). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, \$12.00; three months, \$3.00; single copy, 5c.

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Walpole's News From London

Strauberry Hill, May 6, 1770

YOU HAVE SEEN the accounts from Boston. The tocsin seems to be sounded to America. I have many visions about the country, and fancy I see twenty empires and republics forming upon vast scales over all that continent, which is growing too mighty to be kept in subjection to half a dozen exhausted nations in Europe. . . .

I have touched before to you on the incredible profusion of our young men of fashion. I know a younger brother who literally gives a flower-woman half a guinea every morning for a bunch of roses for a nosegay in his button-hole. There has lately been an auction of stuffed birds; and, as natural history is in fashion, there are physicians and others who paid forty and fifty guineas for a single Chinese pheasant; you may buy a live one for five. After this, it is not extraordinary that pictures should be dear. We have at present three exhibitions. One West [Benjamin West, an American, succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy of Arts], who paints history in the taste of Poussin, gets three hundred pounds for a piece not too large to hang over a chimney. He has merit, but is hard and heavy, and far unworthy of such prices. The rage to see these exhibitions is so great, that sometimes one cannot pass through the streets where they are. But it is incredible what sums are raised by mere exhibitions of anything; a new fashion, and to enter at which you pay a shilling or half-a-crown.—From "Horace Walpole's England, as His Letters Picture It," edited by ALFRED BISHOP MASON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Pioneer Work Needed to Develop Possibilities of South America

Vast Untapped Resources Challenge World Ingenuity

Inside report discloses that large parts of Continent are overrated in popular imagination—Intelligent management termed key to future Pittsburghs and Birmingham on southern horizon.

Among war-weary millions in Europe and Asia looking forward to new homes—to a land far away from the congestion, the wreckage, and the dark memories—many are thinking of South America. Other millions in the United States, especially young men and women, have been told for some years now that they ought to study up on Spanish and Portuguese so they can go south of the Rio Grande after the war.

Persons with cash from maturing War Bonds undoubtedly will be offered shares in new Latin-American industries and enterprises. For all these, an exact knowledge of what South America holds has become indispensable. Six months of traveling and study in the lesser-known section of the continent by The Christian Science Monitor's specialist on Latin-American affairs have fortified him with facts for a balanced, constructive, authoritative summary of South American resources and possibilities as well as political conditions.

Uncensored South America

Second Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor
WRITTEN AS FROM SOUTH AMERICA—Just in case you are

thinking of selling the family homestead after the war and rushing off to make a fortune in South America, it would pay you to read this first.

During seven trips in six years, I have seen the place from side to side, from end to end, and clear down through the middle. Large parts of it are overrated in popular imagination as regards natural resources and future possibilities.

South America, of course, has natural wealth that will be increasingly useful to the world. With intelligent management, these minerals in time may cause new Pittsburghs and Birmingham and Magnitogorsk to rise on the southern horizon.

São Paulo Impressive

Already the industrial center at São Paulo in Brazil is impressive. There are mountains of high-grade iron ore just beginning to be mined.

Argentina has not even surveyed the mineral resources of its southern Andes, across the divide from Chile's copper mines.

The important thing is that such possibilities be seen in perspective, and that full weight be given to the many difficulties which must be faced, to avoid costly mistakes.

Much of the land that lures from afar as virgin country awaiting only the axes and plows of adventurous pioneers, actually is land that has been looked over at intervals for hundreds of years, and abandoned as unprofitable.

This view of South America is well known to the United States Department of Agriculture, to the Rubber Development Corporation, to field workers of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and to other agencies which in recent years have sought to find those fabled riches.

South Americans 'In Know'
This view also is well known to South Americans who day after day come up against the hard actualities of a difficult Continent.

Most of the easily accessible resources of South America already have been tapped. The Spaniards and Portuguese filled galleon chests with gold and diamonds a century before the Mayflower put in at Plymouth Rock. How, then, could a job the Spaniards did in gold and silver mining be shown by the fact that no sizable vein has yet been discovered in Bolivia or upper Peru since colonial times.

It has been the lot of South America to come before the world in spectacular ways—rivers of gold flowing from the Viceroyalty of Peru to spend Charles V toward the west, and to the low plateaus of Bolivia's hinterland, as well as to Brazil's Matto Grosso and Goyaz on the south and east.

Even those regions have not yet been explored.

Colored by Legend
Today the myth of El Dorado, with its legend of a mountain lake that holds untold riches in gold on its bottom, still colors popular thinking about South America. The over-romanticized views widely held abroad are almost incomprehensible to the South American peoples themselves.

As a starter toward setting the balance straight, suppose we draw a composite picture of the South American Continent from observations that have been building up during six years of travel to every characteristic region. This firsthand look-see has been deepened by comparing notes with men who know, and by studying authoritative source books.

So what of the setting—what of the land itself?

In practical terms of outlets for populations from older and crowded continents, the temperate plateaus and plains of southern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, and Chile offer the most attractive lands. Here it is that men have converged as the process of exploration disclosed how

Comparison on Hand

These temperate regions are about equivalent on the Continent to the area of a hand that is covered when finger tips of the other hand are placed in the center of the palm. The great land mass of the Continent in its broadest width straddles the Equator and is dominated by the tropical Amazon Basin.

What the Amazon means to South America can be grasped only by experience. All former conceptions of size abandon you in the presence of this natural phenomenon. Time and space gyrate like connections that don't quite connect. You find yourself beginning to understand why the Amazon in nearly half a millennium of European and American settlement has hardly been nibbled along the edges of its river banks.

Flying over the lower Amazon, you feel that the earth itself has become liquid, and moves. Nearly all of the northern half of the Continent pours its silt-laden waters into this single labyrinth of channels. Up the Amazon and its main tributaries, the Rio Negro, Solimoes, Madeira, and Ucayali—to name only a few—human habitation has pushed enough to establish two substantial cities. They are Manaus, on the Rio Negro near its confluence with the Solimoes, and Iquitos in Peru, more than 2,000 miles from the sea.

Tiny Clearings

A few other towns such as Santarem, near the Ford rubber plantation on the Tapajós, approximate civilization. For the rest, there are clearings big enough to give breath to a hut or two in the all-pervading and overpowering forest. A canoe drawn up on the bank; an occasional sailboat or a steamer on the larger rivers; agricultural clearings so small that they are little more than flecks in the green immensity—that is the height of human penetration into the Amazon.

When the plane heads across the deeper reaches into country inhabited only by aboriginal tribes, you look down on emptiness where in a whole day's flight you may see one of their clearings. This land of the Amazon is flat, with hardly any outcroppings. The dense forest rolls to the horizon in all directions. Rivers of unbelievable meanderings, and swamps or open savannas, are characteristic over most of the Valley.

Wet Season

In the wet season, from November to April or May, the searchlight of the sun glints on water through the matted roof of the forest. For hours of flight, no dry land appears. Then a hut on a fragment of solid earth a few feet above the flood. Such conditions prevail for months over wide areas along the rivers. Yet it is only along the rivers that people can find adequate transportation, so there they must live.

On the fringes of the great Basin there are higher lands. These slope upward to the Andes on the west, and to the low plateaus of Bolivia's hinterland, as well as to Brazil's Matto Grosso and Goyaz on the south and east.

Even those regions have not yet

Polish Council Votes Curb On Powers of Sosnkowski

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—The Polish National Council voted yesterday to separate the positions of Commander in Chief and President-Designate—the combination now held by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski—and the move was promptly interpreted in some quarters as a fresh overture to Soviet Russia.

The Council's action, if approved by President Wladyslaw Raczekiewicz, would curb the power of General Sosnkowski, one of the Polish leaders described by Moscow as anti-Soviet during the long-drawn Russian-Polish dispute. Whether such action would satisfy Moscow was not learned, but



Roland Hall Sharp: Wide World; Handler, Magallanes

South America: Continent of Rich Resources, but Many Bars to Their Realization

Upper: At Volto Redondo, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, a great new steel mill is rising. The total cost of \$60,000,000 was advanced in nearly equal shares by the Brazilian and United States Governments. This mill, when completed, will turn out heavy steel made from Brazil's iron ore. Left center: In the Andes region of

Chile, where skiing is a popular sport, is a modern railway line, which strings over and through the mountains. Middle center: Punta Arenas, Chile. This is the metropolis of the Straits of Magellan, and is the southernmost city of its size in the world, with a population of 30,000. Right center: A peaceful autumn lake scene

in southern Chile. Lower left: Sheep being driven in leisurely fashion along the Straits of Magellan in Chile. Lower center: Bales of wool from Patagonia awaiting shipment from Rio Gallegos, Argentina. Lower right: In a rural region of Chile, oxen and cart, still a popular mode of rural transport, await the driver.

attracted the populations that might be expected. When it is asked why one after another colonizing effort has failed, the answer is that the soil is not so rich as it needs to be to sustain settlements and provide export crops. Even where there is a pocket of adequate soil, the distance to market and the lack of transport has dried up many a venture.

Value of Soil

The actual value of this soil first began to break in on me when I went through South America one time with a party including several agricultural experts. Even in the best-producing areas of the State of São Paulo in Brazil, they were not greatly impressed. Tropical soils around the world tend to be leached by the heavy rains. In the Amazon, where hundreds of rainstorms can be seen in action at one time, there is a deceptive paradox. How can there be poor soil, one asks, under some of the world's most luxuriant vegetation?

The explanation is that the tropical rain forest sets up a cycle of growth that is maintained as long as the rains remain. Cut it, and the rains erode the soil and have no hindrance to their leaching action. Agriculture does not

thrive. After years now of intensive searching up and down the Amazon, United States soil men have found very little to encourage general agriculture.

This does not mean that nearly half of the South American land is useless. It means that the riches of the tropical forest must be more highly utilized. That again takes hard work, capital, time, and organization.

Many additional articles will be

required to tell what is being done to develop the Amazon. Now we must look quickly at the rest of the Continent in its broad outlines.

Looming there along the whole Pacific coast are the Andes. They are mostly barren rock. Lift them bodily and place them crosswise on the United States. Center them on the State of Colorado—whose residents feel they have some high mountains. But the Andean central plateau, or alti-

plano, would run as level ground above all of Colorado's peaks. This Andean roof of the Hemisphere in Bolivia, Peru, and northern Argentina, reaches 15,000 feet altitude in much of its extent.

On that floor, or on lower slopes down to 12,000 feet, the people live. Some of them work in tin mines at 17,000 feet, and occasionally higher.

Then the mountains begin. They go up, and up—19,000, 22,000, 23,-

000 feet above the nearby Pacific. The Andean ranges, if straddling Colorado and Kansas, would slope gradually until they plunged into the Atlantic 1,000 miles out from New York, and into the Pacific another 1,000 miles beyond San Francisco.

Majestic as they are, the Andes have held back South American development more than any other single factor. Even the Amazon Basin would be more accessible.

less deluged, and farther along toward usefulness if the Andes did not rim it on the west with an almost impassable barrier. The mountain wall scoops rain from the skies to pour down onto lowlands that already are too wet.

South Americans are proud and polite. They seldom call attention to their handicaps. But occasionally they remind North Americans that the United States, in its geographical makeup, does not have to contend with obstacles equal to the Amazon and the Andes.

South America also has deserts and drought areas and scrub-lands. The whole central Pacific piedmont from north of Santiago, Chile, through all of coastal Peru and nearly to the border of Ecuador, is blowing sand broken only by ribbons of short green water-courses.

In the Colombian and Venezuelan Andes are fertile valleys, but mountains tumble over one another, and transportation is difficult.

Only in the temperate plateaus and plains of the mid-southern region, already mentioned, is found the combination of good soil, moderate rainfall, and ease of transportation that are essential for rapid economic development. It is not surprising, then, to find concentrated there the main rail networks, industries, and population.

All that remains to be fitted into this view of the Continent is the long slender cornucopia of Patagonia, narrowing down to the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn. Far from being an open frontier, Patagonia has been filled to capacity with sheep for more than a decade. The land is fenced, right up into the mountains. You ride in a Pullman-type bus on an excellent gravel road—wide and smooth.

Sheep ranches need few hands. Whole new resources will have to be found, or new industries started, to increase the population of Patagonia.

There, in swift summary, is South America's land setting. It is by no means on the whole a rich and beckoning frontier. Had it been so, it would long ago have been taken up. Men go where it pays to go.

Of mineral wealth, South America has an abundance. Much of it already has been reduced. More remains. About such details—both sobering and promising—more later.

Mikado: Keystone for Stable Japan?

Today and the Problems of the Peace

By Homer Metz

The News:

CHUNGKING, May 18—The character of Japan's postwar government is expected to be one of the major subjects Henry A. Wallace will discuss with Chinese leaders during the American Vice-President's forthcoming visit to Chungking.

The Future:

The question of what to do with Japan's Emperor is likely to be one of the knotty problems of the postwar period.

For it involves more than the disposition of a public figure or an ancient institution. It represents a vital issue in the complex task of rehabilitating the Axis peoples.

Broadly speaking, this issue is this: Should all the basic faiths and principles of the enemy nations be swept away and new moral and ideological structures be built from scratch?

Or should the strongest and oldest of these faiths and principles be retained in modified form as the nuclei of more enlightened outlooks?

Recent weeks have seen mounting agitation for and against the retention of the Japanese Emperor in Anglo-American diplomatic circles and in American and British periodicals.

Hirohito May Escape Punishment

Although no official stand has been taken, there is good reason to believe that at this moment both Washington and London are inclined to exclude Hirohito, or at least the Japanese monarchy, from any list of Axis war criminals slated for punishment.

On the other hand, there are loud and persistent outcries for the overthrow of the Emperor and all he represents from influential Chinese sources and publicists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Outstanding among those who think it might be a mistake to dethrone the monarch is Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo. The Associated Press quoted him as saying in Chicago that Japanese Emperor worship "might become a force for good if the Emperor were of a peace-seeking disposition and was free from domination by the military clique."

A typical example of pleas for the retention of the Emperor has been made by Helen Mears, a well-known writer who spent considerable time in Japan before the war.

"The Emperor," she says, "is the cement that has held together the complicated structure of modern Japan. . . . In time the Japanese themselves will find the way to a freer

system and higher standards of living. Such changes, however, must be accomplished gradually by the Japanese, as conditions within their country change. . . .

"Under the leadership of the Emperor, the Japanese probably will accept whatever comes with their traditional patience. It would be sensible of the United Nations to encourage the bases of stability in the Japanese system instead of challenging them by forcibly removing the central symbol.

"The people will follow the Emperor in peace as well as in war. If the United Nations can give the right sort of leadership. . . . The Japanese people can be made to work for world stability rather than world chaos."

Arguments of Negative Side

But now let's hear from the negative side.

Following are representative arguments against the maintenance of the imperial throne from Dr. Sun Fo, son of the founder of the Chinese Republic and head of the legislative Yuan, and Edward Hunter, a former press association correspondent in Tokyo.

Says Dr. Sun: "There can be no decisive victory over Japan unless the Emperor and the cult of Emperor worship are swept away, along with the military caste and its officer cadre. The Japanese people will no more be able to maintain peace in the future than they have in the past if the Emperor remains a 'divine' institution and Emperor worship the state religion."

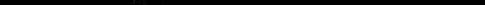
And herewith Mr. Hunter: "As long as the Emperor is inviolate, Japan will not admit that it has been truly conquered, whether it officially accepts Allied terms of unconditional surrender or not. The Japanese people are patient. Defeat may jolt their pride; it may deprive them of land and resources. But if their man-god sovereign is permitted to lead them, then the road to world domination, though it be long and hard, lies straight ahead. Reverses mean only that faith has not been sufficiently strong to carry Japan to its final destination, and faith must be revived. . . . The Japanese are no more deeply imbued with the belief in the necessity of an imperial system than were the Chinese hardly a generation ago."

And there you have both sides of the problem. Which point of view is right?

The answer remains to be determined by the framers of the peace.

With or without an Emperor, a way must be found in which a rehabilitated Japan can take its place in a world community of law-abiding and peaceful nations.

Lend-Lease Act Is Now Signed By President



Boston's Tex Hughson Deserves Rating as Leading Pitcher in American League

Texan Remains Cronin's Lone Dependable Hurler

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As the fellow in the back of the grandstand said between games yesterday, if the Red Sox had a few more pitchers like Tex Hughson, they would go somewhere.

The lanky Texan with the tricky assortment expects to be called into the service by the end of this month, but he is going to squeeze in as many victories for Joe Cronin as he can in the time remaining. Tex notched his third triumph yesterday, 5-1, over the Browns, shutting them out until the ninth.

Thus, the right-hander has now beaten the A's, Indians and Browns, and dropped a close one to the Yankees.

League's Best

Hughson, in case you happened to tune in late, is now the standard pitcher of the American League. A couple of other hurlers, such as Jack Kramer of St. Louis and Hank Borowy, of New York, may have better won and lost records at this point, because Tex missed at least one turn when he came up with a kink in his arm, or something. But for all-around stuff, no moundman in the circuit can match the Texan, who normally would find the 20-win level a breeze.

It becomes increasingly apparent as the days roll by that Hughson is Cronin's only dependable pitcher. O'Neill, Vic Johnson, Joe Wood, Pinky Woods, Bowman and Terry have all failed in recent starting tries. Oscar Judd, who has been slow rounding into shape, was to try in the series final with the Browns this afternoon. O'Neill was driven to the showers in the second game yesterday, won by the visitors, 12-8.

Used Like

In fact, the situation became so distressing in the second half of that Wednesday twin bill that Cronin had to call upon little Eddie Lake. Everything considered, the reserve infielder did very well on the mound. But lack of experience finally caught up with him.

The pitching picture had better take on a more rosy outlook tomorrow, for the Chicago White Sox come to Fenway Park for the first of four engagements. Jimmy Dykes always manages to give you a tight defensive battle, and only if you can play the same sort of game, can you beat him consistently.

Aside from Hughson's third win, the one redeeming feature of Wednesday's show from a local standpoint was Bobby Doerr's awakening at the plate. The second baseman hit for the cycle in the nightcap, getting a single, double, triple and home run.

Helps Pitchers

All spring the opposition has crippled the Boston attack by walking Bob Johnson and pitching to Doerr, who kept popping to the infield or outfield. But with the keystone boy clicking at bat, Cronin's feeble hurling may get some added help in the run department. And, of course, there rarely is anything wrong with mound staff which a few extra hits and runs cannot remedy.

In the West, the Braves kept up

their grand pace by beating the Cardinals yesterday, 5-1. Red Barrett pitched and won his third game. He was taken his last three starts, the string being interrupted by a relief setback to the Pirates. Bob Coleman, therefore, has now won 10 of his most recent 14 starts, including six out of nine in the hostile West. As a result, he has climbed to the top of the second division, is just one game below a 500 pace and is within 2½ of second place. Bob deserves a big hand and so do his pitchers.

Briefs . . . Tomorrow, of course, is Ladies' Day at Fenway . . . Bob Johnson carried a 347 average against the Browns this P. M. . . . Vernon Stephens, Luke Sewell's great young shortstop, would probably hit .450 at Fenway . . . Sox homers yesterday were numbers two for both Doerr and Jim Taber . . . George Metkovich is very bad much to the dismay of 28,535 Quaker City fans who were trying to root the A's home for their seventh straight.

Hanley Receives Pass to Games—4,000 Miles Off

[The following was written by Second Lieut. Jim G. Lucas formerly of the Tulsa, Okla., Tribune, a Marine Corps Public Relations officer. Distributed by the Associated Press.]

AN ADVANCED PACIFIC BASE—(Delayed)—Marine Corps Lieut. Col. L. B. ("Pat") Hanley, former head football coach at Boston University, has received his annual free pass to all of the Boston Braves' National League games.

Lieut. Col. Hanley can't use it. He is now Recreational and Morale Officer for the Fourth Marine Division, which recently came out of the Marshall Islands after capturing Roi and Namur Islands, and is now resting at this Pacific base.

However, he wouldn't want Braves officials to think he doesn't appreciate it. He received one out of Guadalupe, where he was Executive Officer of two separate combat battalions.

He has got a "big kick" out of both, and sent them to Mrs. Hanley, who is also an ardent Braves fan.

First Golf Event

ESSEX FALLS, N. J., May 18 (AP)—A one-day amateur pro tournament at the Essex Falls Country Club June 4 will launch the summer golf campaign for many of the leading pros who will bid for more than a quarter of a million dollars in prize money in various competitions throughout the country.

Already lined up to compete are Craig Wood, Byron Nelson, Jug McSpaden, Sergeant Vic Ghezzi, Willie Goggin, Ed Dudley, and Leo Diegel.

Orval Grove Squares Debt With Yankees

By the Associated Press

It took Orval Grove a year to get even, but the Chicago White Sox right-hander today has squared his debt with the New York Yankees, who broke his nine-game win streak and ruined his no-hit bid in 1943. Grove became the first pitcher to shut out the New Yorkers when he blanked them 4-0 with five hits yesterday.

Last July, Grove had a no-hitter with two out in the ninth when Joe Gordon's double spoiled it, and a few weeks later the world champs ruined his attempt for a tenth straight victory.

Although yesterday's white-wash job was the first for the Sox this season, blanking the Yanks is old stuff to Jimmy Dykes' crew. Buck Ross, who was slated to face them today, gave them their first string of zeros last season and Bill Dietrich did the job the last time it was done on Sept. 29.

Muffed Chance

Washington muffed a chance to go into a virtual tie for the American lead by bowing before Cleveland's Vern Kennedy's four-hit effort. 4-2. Jeff Heath with a double and two singles, and Oris Hockett with a triple and a pair of singles, sent Roger Wolf down for his first loss.

Buddy Hall's boot with the bases loaded cost Philadelphia's Athletics a 2-1 decision to Detroit, which to the dismay of 28,535 Quaker City fans who were trying to root the A's home for their seventh straight.

Boston split two with the St. Louis Browns, winning 5-1, behind Tex Hughson's four-hit hurling, but losing after a wild scramble in the final, 12-8. Joe Cronin of the Red Sox became a bench manager again, yielding first base to George Metkovich and appearing only as a pinch-hitter. By the split and Detroit's night win, the Sox plunged into the cellar.

Dodgers Seventh

Brooklyn might be last in the National if the Chicago Cubs weren't putting up such a strong defense, for the Dodgers tumbled into seventh position after bowing to Pittsburgh, 8-5. The Brooks, having a poor road trip, came up with four runs in the sixth to grab the lead, but the Pirates rallied with four in their half for an 8-4 margin before rain forced them to call it a night. Tommy O'Brien's triple with the bases loaded was the game-winning poke.

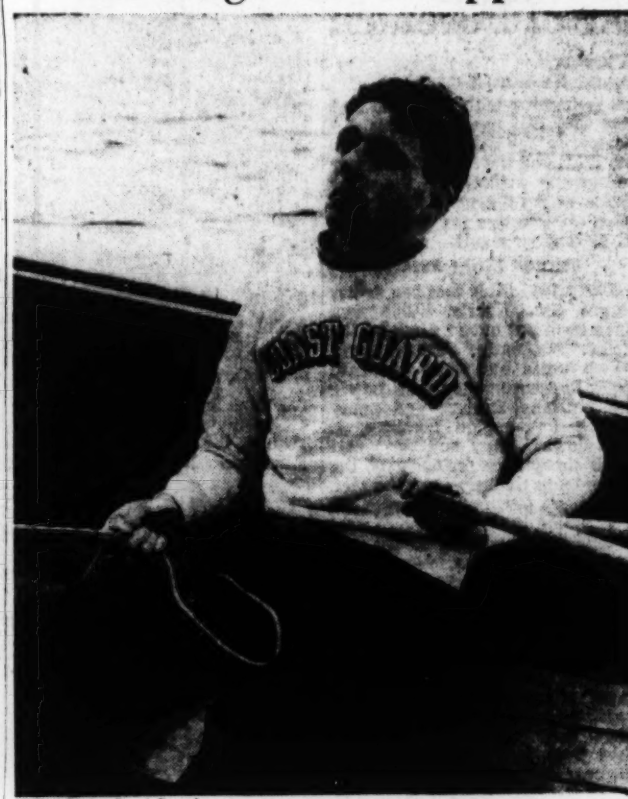
The Braves continued to get top hitting as Red Barrett rocked the St. Louis Cardinals back on their heels with five blows for a 5-1 edge.

Bucky Walters turned from pitching to hitting and as a pinch batsman cracked a double that gave Cincinnati a 6-5 triumph over the Phils in a sea-saw game called a moment after the hit in the eighth inning because of rain.

Joe Medwick and Danny Gardella paced the New York Giants attack on five Chicago tossers for a 10-6 margin in a free-hitting game.

Mel Ott and Waite Hoyt were big leaguers at 16, but the Reds' this year have Joe Nuxhall, who won't be 16 until June 30.

Leading Cadet Skipper



United States Coast Guard

Seeking National Dinghy Crown

Charles Mitchell Daniel, above, is Cadet-Commander of the Coast Guard Academy's dinghy fleet, and, along with his running mate, Arthur Andre Fontaine, will seek the Henry A. Moss Memorial Trophy on the Charles River Basin this week end. Coast Guard's chief rival in this national championship sail will be Harvard, with both schools seeking their first national title.

Pair From Bay State Carry Coast Guard Hopes for Title

The waters of Cape Cod and Buzzards Bay have long been an incubator of sailors and racing skippers, so it is no surprise to find that the two young men on whom the U. S. Coast Guard Academy is banking to win its first national intercollegiate dinghy championship sail from Osterville on the Cape and the old whaling port of New Bedford. These boys are Cadet-Commander Charles Mitchell Daniel and his running mate, Arthur Andre Fontaine.

Due to their skill at the tiller of a dinghy, the Coast Guard Academy has enjoyed its most successful sailing season ever in the past nine months; and this coming week end, Daniel and Fontaine in their dinghy racing "swan song" will seek the Henry A. Moss Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the national dinghy championship of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association, at M. I. T. on the Charles River Basin, Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21.

Won Six of Nine

In the past nine months, the Coast Guard Academy sailing forces have won six of nine major regattas when they successfully captured the Denmark Trophy, Coast Guard invitation quadrangular, Brown's fall invitation regatta, Boston Dinghy Club Challenge Cup, the Coast Guard Academy Alumni Bowl (New England Championship), and the Sharpe Memorial Trophy. In addition to six victories, the Cadets have twice been runner-up and once took third place in these nine major events while remaining undefeated in dual and triangular meet competition last fall and spring. It is an impressive record and, aside from losing the Schell Trophy to M. I. T., the only rival which can boast victories over the Cadets is Harvard.

All the indications point to Harvard and Coast Guard as the arch rivals for the I. C. Y. R. A. championship this week end. The Moss Trophy, Harvard, like Coast Guard, will depend on two Bay State skippers, but in this case they hail from the Massachusetts Bay coast—George "Bud" Thurber of Hingham, former South Shore junior champion and Sears Bowl runner-up in 1941, and George D. O'Day of Marblehead, intercollegiate dinghy champion, ex-National 110 Class titlist, and the current President of I. C. Y. R. A.

Exciting Struggle

Two weeks ago on the Thames River at New London in the battle for the New England Championship, the struggle between O'Day and Daniel for top honors was a pretty and exciting matching of skill and racing cunning. The decision went to "Mitch" Daniel with 102 points as against O'Day's 101. These two boys have been keen rivals for two and a half years and one can anticipate a continuation of this close racing between the pair in the first division of the Moss Trophy Championships.

O'Day is well-known to the followers of sailing around Boston, but his chief college rival, Daniel, is a helmsman well worth his retitle. Daniel grew up in Cape Cod's most active yachting center—Osterville's Wannau Yacht Club. He was sailing boats at eight years of age under the tutelage of his father, Joseph M. Daniel, an old hand at the game and a well-known Cape contractor, and shortly young Mitch was winning championships on his own in the Wannau Juniors and Seniors.

After graduating from Barnstable High School, Daniel attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute before entering the Coast

Ted Williams First Local Boy on Yanks

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Curly-headed Ted Williams, hero of the Boston College-Holy Cross game of 1941, today stands as the first local talent to be added to Ted Collins's new pro football team, the Boston Yanks.

Collins, making his first appearance here since he acquired the Boston franchise, last night greeted sportswriters, radio broadcasters, and local officials including Mayor Tobin at a dinner at the Hotel Statler. In the course of his talk, Collins announced that he had bought the contracts of both Williams and George Cafego, former Tennessee great, from the Washington Redskins.

Eagle Fullback

Williams, who makes his home in Gloucester, will be remembered as the Eagle fullback who enabled Boston College to beat its traditional rival, when he scampered around his own left end on a naked reverse that covered 22 yards and scored a touchdown. That touchdown, which came in the last 90 seconds of play, tied the score of 13-13, and Frank Maznicki promptly kicked the extra point for the victory.

Cafego was quarterback of Tennessee's great team of 1939, which carved out an undefeated, untied, and unscored-on record and did everything right until it came up against Southern California in the Rose Bowl. That game the Trojans won 14-0.

Roster Lists 11

If these two players sign with Boston, and there appear little doubt that they will, they will bring to 11 the number of players the Yanks have on their roster. Several of these players are mysteries to Head Coach Herb Kopf and to Collins, for they have just been signed by Scout Tillie Mantion, who missed last evening's affair because of his present hunt for talent in Texas.

Collins disclosed that the Yanks will open a permanent office on the first floor of the Statler office building July 1, and that the team will begin training at a near-by site Aug. 15. Business Manager Arthur Sampson said that the team will play its first exhibition game in Cleveland Sept. 6, and that its first league game would be at home against the Philadelphia Eagles on the night of Sept. 26. The Yanks will play four of their league contests at home—Philadelphia, New York Giants, Washington Redskins, and Brooklyn Tigers. The other six games will be played away.

Lacked Running Mate

Although always a star in his own right, Daniel lacked a reliable running mate to make Coast Guard a real team contender in major I. C. Y. R. A. competition until the development of his classmate, Arthur Fontaine of New Bedford, into a top-notch college skipper during last fall's campaign. Fontaine is not a natural skipper like Daniel; and although he had sailed on Buzzards Bay for years, he lacked Daniel's racing background. His success is the culmination of steady plugging and hard work. Fontaine's first brilliant performance came a year ago this month when his clever sailing upon a heavily favored Navy team, ironically captained by his brother, Roger Fontaine, at Annapolis in a dual meet. That performance gave him the needed confidence to develop into a real star last fall when he made the I. C. Y. R. A.'s first 10 ranking for the first time. This spring he may emerge with the No. 1 spot for he has been high point scorer in three of his last four regattas.

The current Coast Guard sailing team is coached by Lieut. Commander Walter C. Wood, USCGR, whose teams at M. I. T. ruled the college roost from 1936-1940, and Lieut. Leonard M. Fowle, USCGR, Graduate Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Y. R. A.

Yesterday's Stars

Orval Grove, White Sox—Handed Yankees first shutout of season with five blows, held New York hitless until fifth.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Delivered pinch-hit double in eighth inning to give Cincinnati 6-5 win over Phils.

Tommy Holmes, Braves—Boosted hit total to 37 with double and two singles in Braves' 11-hit attack on Cardinals.

Joe Medwick, Giants—Led Giant attack against Cubs with 10-6 edge, driving in four runs of 10-6 edge.

Tommy O'Brien, Pirates—Rapped pinch-hit triple with bases loaded in sixth to give Pittsburgh 8-5 decision before rain stopped play.

Vern Kennedy, Indians—Paroled four of four Washington hits as mates handed Roger Wolf his first loss.

Paul (Dizzy) Trout, Tigers—Stopped Philadelphia's six-game win streak, struck out six A's and scored one of team's two runs.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press
Results May 17
International League
Toronto 11 Newark 16.
Syracuse 4 Buffalo 1.
Jersey City 10 Rochester 10.
Baltimore 4 St. Paul 10.
American Association
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Hartford 4 Elmira 6.
Scranton 5 Birmingham 3.
Albany 4 Williamsport 3.

Southern Association
Little Rock 5 Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 4 Knoxville 2.
Memphis 4 Little Rock 3-10 (1st game in innings).

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 5 Oakland 1-1.
Portland 4 San Diego 6.
Seattle at Sacramento, postponed.
San Francisco 4 Hollywood 1.

Interstate League
Hagerstown 4 Williamsport 2.
York 10 Lancaster 6.
Albion 14 Trenton 6.

Boston Pitching

W.	L.	W.	L.
Hughson	2	Wood	1
Doerr	1	Woods	1
O'Neill	2	Terry	0
Johnson	1	Judd	0
Woods	1	Leach	0
Johnson	1	Leach	0

Braves

W.	L.	W.	L.
Hughson	2	Wood	1
Doerr	1	Woods	1
O'Neill	2	Terry	0
Johnson	1	Judd	0
Woods	1	Leach	0
Johnson	1	Leach	0

Boston Batting

W.	L.	W.	L.
Hughson	2	Wood	1
Doerr	1	Woods	1
O'Neill	2	Terry	0
Johnson	1	Judd	0
Woods	1	Leach	0
Johnson	1	Leach	0

National League

W.	L.	W.	L.
Hughson	2	Wood	1
Doerr	1	Woods	1
O'Neill	2	Terry	0
Johnson	1	Judd	0
Woods	1	Leach	0
Johnson	1	Leach	0

American League

W.	L.	W.	L.
Hughson	2	Wood	1
Doerr	1	Woods	1
O'Neill	2	Terry	0
Johnson	1	Judd	0
Woods	1	Leach	0
Johnson	1	Leach	0

National League

W.	L.	W.	L.
Hughson	2	Wood	1
Doerr	1	Woods	1
O'Neill	2	Terry	0
Johnson	1	Judd	0
Woods	1	Leach	0
Johnson	1	Leach	0

In the Dugout

with Rumill

More Breathers for Pitchers

Asked if he saw in the no-hitters of Jim Tobin and Clyde Shoun, pitched less than a month apart, a tip to the trend of the times, Frank Shellenbach answered:

"They might be at that, although I can't speak for the National League. In the American League it already is obvious that enough good hitters have gone to make it a little softer for the pitchers. "Take one good hitter—I mean, a guy who can drive the ball hard—away from each club in the league and you've given the pitchers a big lift."

Little Extra

"Every time a good hitter is taken out of that batting order, you give the pitcher another breather," the Red Sox first base and pitching coach pointed out. "And every time you give him a breather, you leave him that little extra to pour at the good hitters."

"Yes, there's no doubt that it's a lot easier to pitch in the big leagues now than it was before the war," Shellenbach said. "Luke Sewell is not so sure that the games of Tobin and Shoun are mere pace-setters in a season destined to rain no-hitters."

"You might see two or three no-hit games for two or three years," remarked the manager of the Browns. "There's nothing new about pitchers stopping hitters. They've been doing it ever since the beginning of the game. Any time a pitcher gets hot for a day, he'll give you a low-hit game. If he gets the breaks, it's liable to be a no-hitter."

Give Credit

"You've seen a good hitting club stopped in a World Series by good pitching," Luke continued. "Look at what some of those Cardinal pitchers did to the Yankees a couple of years ago. Give Tobin and Shoun credit and don't let anybody kid you, there still are no-hitters."

"Ball players discuss this often in connection with official scoring, which is undoubtedly what Heath had in mind when he said what he did it was Jimmie Fox. In the memory of this writer, who first suggested that the official scorer be moved to field level. Another player enlarged on that idea, proposing one on the field and a second in the press coop above the grandstand."

"That wouldn't work," Jim Tobin points out, "because they'd be arguing all the time."

However, the leagues probably have no thought whatever of putting the scorers in a better position to follow ground balls. At least, if there has been any talk of it, it hasn't yet reached the roof of the grandstand.

base hit output naturally would fall off with so many of the established sluggers missing, and other being that the minor league woods are full of classy fielders who are much change at the plate.

Pitchers Ahead

Still another idea substantiated is that the pitchers have more authority than usual this year as a natural result of the absence of the sluggers and the fact there still are plenty of veteran chucks around.

Here are Hilligan's figures for the first 25 games of the two seasons in the American League:

1941	1944
437 hits	382
83 2-base hits	54
20 3-base hits	11
37 home runs	18
658 total bases	513
241 runs	157
37 shut-out games	9
73 errorless	4
7 one-run games	31

*Games in which pitchers allowed five hits or less.

Hilligan calls attention to the fact that veterans this year made 35 of the 51 starts, indicating the rookies are a glue-fingered bunch. Some of these kids never would make of their weakness at bat, as the scouts don't go about studying fielding averages. They want to know first if a kid can hit, and we haven't heard of a case where a major leaguer held out for more money on the basis of his ability to not make errors.

Kids Doing Well

However, the kids are up there and they're doing all right. Maybe they're not slugging the ball as was the wont of the highly publicized and high-waged stars they are replacing, but they're playing tight defensive ball and making interesting ball games.

They won't approach the total of 734 home runs in the American League in 1941, but they have a good chance of touching the 1943 total of 473, with a livelier ball offsetting the loss of some prolific home producers since last year.

But the most graphic story the figures tell is that there are plenty of minor leaguers who play major league ball in the field. The trouble is that a lot of them still are minor leaguers at the plate. . .

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press
National League
Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .421.
Runs—Bordagary, Brooklyn, 21.
Runs batted in—Schultz, Brooklyn, 29.

Hits—Walker, Brooklyn, 40.
Doubles—Holmes, Boston, 11.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 6.
Home runs—Schultz, Brooklyn, 9.

5. Stolen bases—Macon, Boston, 6.
Pitching—Lanier, St. Louis, 3-0.

American League
Batting—Tucker, Chicago, .400.
Runs—Stephens, St. Louis, 19.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 22.

Hits—Torres, Washington, 33.
Doubles—Doerr, Boston, 11.
Home runs—Hayes, Philadelphia, 3.
Stolen bases—Gutteridge, St. Louis, 7.

Pitching—Maltberger, Chicago, 4-0.

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TYPIST, stenographer, Christian Scientist preferred; permanent position; small downtown office; \$100.00 per month. Write Box X-36, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
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NEW YORK

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Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Jittery Nazis, themselves masters of propaganda on stamps, recognize the propaganda value of such United States stamps as our three-cent "Win the War" issue and refuse to deliver mail addressed to American prisoners of war, the Post Office department discloses. Cancellation slogans such as "V for Victory" publicizing the war effort likewise are objectionable to the Nazis.

To meet the objection and thereby insure delivery of prisoner of war mail, the department announced last week that airmail letter cards especially designed for use in writing to prisoners of war will be made available without charge at post offices by the end of this month. The card or sheet folds into an unsealed envelope which may be handed to the post office clerk or put into an unsealed outer envelope addressed "Postmaster—Prisoner of War Airmail" and deposited in any letter box.

The card requires the usual airmail postage, however, and send-

ers should be careful to use non-propaganda stamps.

The Post Office has released the accompanying photos of the new three-cent steamship commemorative depicting the steamship Savannah, and the three-cent telegraph centenary commemorative. The steamship stamp will be placed on first day sale on National Maritime Day, May 22, at Savannah, Ga., and King's Point, N. Y. The latter is the site of the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy and its post office is a branch of the Great Neck, N. Y., post office. Money-order remittances for first day covers should be drawn on the Great Neck postmaster, the De-



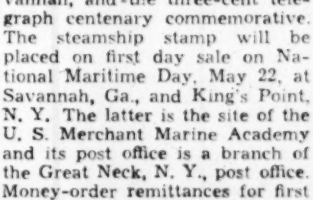
The steamship Savannah

partment announced. The telegraph commemorative will be placed on sale at Washington and Baltimore May 24.

For the first time in its history, the British Crown Colony of Falkland Islands has overprinted stamps for use in its four dependencies—Graham Land, South Georgia, South Orkneys and South Shetlands. The overprints, report J. & H. Stokow of New York, are on these eight values of the current Falkland Islands set: 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9 pence and one shilling. The Falkland Islands are located about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan at the southern limit of South America.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



1—What carriage sale its name from a character in Greek mythology?

2—What creature would be kept by a warner?

3—What is a suffix used in names of compounds?

4—What Bible character was nephew of Abraham?

Editorials

Preparing for Victory

It is unlikely that the work of the European Advisory Commission on peace terms for a beaten Germany is being carried on in a vacuum. The Commission and the Governments represented on it know that in drafting peace terms they must constantly look beyond the first twenty-four hours of peace. By the very next day economic trends will be shaping, and repercussions will be making themselves felt in many parts of the world. While the peace terms may make no commitments as to the long-term solution of the German problem, or for enforcement of international order, they will aid or hinder these desired ends.

Against the background of these facts, the work of the Commission must be judged as representing an encouraging amount of agreement among the United States, Britain and Russia on many important postwar questions. Possibly there is even more agreement than these Governments have advertised on certain crucial points.

For instance, by whom shall the final blows be delivered to the Nazi forces? In what manner shall occupation of Germany proceed? Whether recent descriptions of a plan for occupation by all three Allied armies, according to zones and with joint occupation of Berlin, were accurate or not, there is reason to believe that very definite agreement has been worked out and with all-round satisfaction.

It should be added that some of these questions have already been tackled on the highest levels of authority. Therefore, though the work of the Commission must go to its Governments for final approval, that approval already exists to the extent that a number of basic concepts have already been harmonized.

Perhaps the time has come for the Allied Governments to stress some of these points of agreement, so that the public, when confronted with their results, will not jump to erroneous conclusions or become the victims of propagandists intent on sabotaging Allied unity through misinterpretation. For example, if the Russian armies should stop at the German border, would not go up a cry in some quarters that the Soviets were about to make a separate peace, or that they had reached a tacit understanding with the enemy? If they drove far into Germany, would not alarms be sounded that they were bent on communizing that country?

Yet either of these developments would doubtless have been provided for in negotiations completed long before the final battles. If the last stage of fighting is hard and bitter, as military authorities expect, the Allied peoples will have need of deep trust in one another. Reports that the Advisory Commission is really getting on with the job of drafting peace terms implies an expanding basis for the requisite trust.

Trial by Tumult

Is the case of the 29 defendants in the sedition trial now going on in Washington so weak that they must rely on the tactics of tumult to distract attention from the real issues? Is the case of the Government so strong that it patiently tolerates the kind of uproarious sideshow which interrupted Prosecutor O. John Rogge's opening statement? Is Judge Eicher leaning over backward to avoid any possible charge that the defendants have not had a full and fair hearing?

Such conclusions could easily be drawn from reports of tumultuous courtroom scenes. We trust the jury will not be diverted by the fireworks from its task of determining the innocence or guilt of the accused. And the public may well pay more attention to the serious aspects of the case than to its circus features. It may be surprised by the extent of evidence Mr. Rogge claims to have that various defendants were directly tied up with the Nazi propaganda machine, even to being paid for putting out in America material received from official German sources.

The innocence of the accused must be assumed until they are proved guilty. If the evidence the Government claims to have stands up in court, there may still be technical "outs" from conviction for sedition for some or all the defendants. But if it does there can be no escape from the conclusion that many of them were gullibly if not guiltily playing the kind of game Hitler wanted played in America.

Cassino

What the Allies have done to the Gustav Line in Italy, and what the Nazis expect them to do to the Adolf Hitler Line which lies back of it, can be read in the German announcement of the fall of Cassino. This statement is obviously prepared to soften the blow for the German home front. It explains that the Gustav and Hitler lines are really non-existent, and that the battles are being carried on in the manner of mountain warfare, "at which the Germans excel."

To make all these odd-shaped pieces of propaganda fit together in the puzzle of Nazi truth, the official explanations stress the immense investment which the Allies are able to make in Italy. There is no effort to disguise the decisive superiority which the Allies enjoy in manpower, tanks, air power and supplies.

The Germans claim to know some places that they can defend better than the disappearing Gustav Line, so they are now going to occupy these places. That they can be reached only by retreat is perhaps not the fault of the Nazis.

To judge by the reports of Allied bombardment of the once-heavily defended Cassino, one would expect the Germans to describe that point as nonexistent. But that might be telling the home front just a little too much.

Write 'Em Cheerful

Did you forget for a minute and tell Jimmy over there in Italy, or Henry in Bougainville, in that letter this morning about what a hard time his favorite sister Mary seems to be having? Or did you complain about some of your own troubles, or his Dad's?

If you did, get it and tear it up before it goes into the mailbox. And resolve never to make such a mistake again.

A letter from overseas came into this office today telling the tragic story of one wounded lad who lost his incentive to live and failed to fight for recovery because of an unhappy letter from home. Chaplains and officers frequently have spoken of the unfortunate effect on morale of bad news from home.

So make it cheerful! There's lots to be grateful for in a true picture of the home front. Tell him about the pup or Dad's Victory garden, how the old car's doing and the news of the folks in the neighborhood—and good news, mind you. He deserves the best, doesn't he?

A United Council Now

In sponsoring a United Nations Council Day on May 18, the Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace adds a determined voice to the expanding chorus in behalf of immediate formation of a United National Council to take definite steps toward a general international organization. No start has been made in this direction, although nearly half a year has passed since the need for such a joint body was recognized in the Moscow Declaration. Therefore the Committee is calling upon the members of the 21 national groups which have endorsed its move to make their convictions known in Washington and request official action.

The reluctance of official Washington, London, and Moscow on this point is attributed partly to the fear that disputes which might develop among the Allies on postwar issues might weaken the United Nations front, as well as to the feeling that discussion of boundaries and related topics should be postponed until after the war. The fact is, however, that boundaries are being discussed now without benefit of the advice or decision of any international body. And the tendency of the Big Three to keep postwar planning a closed corporation for the time being does little to bolster the united effort of the smaller nations.

The Women's Action Committee rightly warns that the unity achieved on war aims may be lost unless it is firmly welded by permanent machinery to preserve the peace, and that now is the time for the welding job to be started. It is encouraging that so many American women are alert to this need, particularly since their present voting majority gives extra weight to their views.

A rationing official says that the two great essentials to good democratic government are "the press and pressure groups." We hope he sees in them something more constructive than the thorn in the side and the hair shirt.

One Check Too Many



Chance for Mr. Frost to Win Some Eggs

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

It would be interesting to know what time elapsed between the day Robert Frost mended wall and the day he wrote a poem about it. I've just come up from fixing the pasture fences, and I feel his verses definitely stemmed from exertion recollected in tranquillity.

I feel a man roosting on rocks is not likely to consider his concurrent language in terms of poetic feet, but is more likely (if he waxes at all literary) to come out with a series of grunts and ughs that would greatly astonish his editors. Standing on a hill viewing the rising sun may be an acceptable creative moment, but standing alongside a broken post viewing the ravages of winter is not. The man fixing fence is thus disposed: One foot is on a rolling stone; the other is holding down a juniper bush while the knee props the post. The left hand is pulling the wire tight, both elbows are push-



ing aside alder limbs, and the right hand is grasping a hammer that keeps catching in a hemlock. As he swings the hammer for the first blow, the staple pops out of the wood, the wire snaps taut and shoots it 23 rods south-southeast. The man, at this point, is scarcely likely to fluke cheerfully to himself and chant, "Good fences make good neighbors."

I am not depreciating the philosophy of the poet, although I have always added that "Good neighbors make good fences," just to round out a general situation.

This isn't always true, however. I have one excellent neighbor who is most faithful about his fencing obligations. He turns out every spring in an efficient way and makes things tight. His big trouble is a preference for gray-birch posts. Gray birch is far from

durable, and the interior rots away to leave the bark as the sole support of the pole. The way this works out is interesting. A cow comes along and sees a perfectly good fence. She is satisfied escape is impossible, but being a cow she nudges the middle wire with her nose just in case. This causes the remaining birch bark to disintegrate like the once wonderful one-horse shay and the fence droops all along the line. The cow, thereat, is mightily pleased and loses no time exploring her enlarged sphere of influence.

It isn't easy to say to my neighbor, "Use fir or hackmatack." I've never felt like it, anyway. It's just as much work to build a fence with birch, and his intentions are 100 per cent. So this spring I best him to it. When he comes down to walk his line, he's going to find new posts all the way. I cut them on his land, and they are hackmatack. I hope he observes the difference.

Another neighbor came down and walked the wall with me, and we got into an awful fight. During the past year his political views have degenerated beyond all hope, and the man is so far gone with misinformation that he even resented my irrefutable logic on the subject. As we progressed he withdrew into the serenity of his own biased outlook and he hasn't spoken to me since. I have thought about it a good deal, and hope that after election he will return to political sanity. But we made a very good fence, and when we came to the corner he turned abruptly and walked off haughtily.

Another neighbor (I do business with six when it comes to line fences) was more agreeable than that. I suggested our fence needed fixing, and he agreed. He was cheerful and pleasant about it. "Go right ahead," he said. "Do anything you want to, it's all right with me." So I fixed the fence and I presume it is all right with him. Another neighbor said he'd come over a certain morning. But he didn't. So I fixed that fence, and I suppose he knew I would.

Right now, with barb-wire scratches all up and down my arms, I'm something less than so-so about the good neighbor theory of the poet. I think making good fences tends to undermine a man's natural disposition toward everyone—including himself. This wears away, somewhat on the birch-post principle, and like Newton's Law the cause and effect are proportional on their distance apart. Maybe by next fall I will have it all figured out. I would make a small wager—say a setting of eggs—that Mr. Frost mended wall in May and wrote his poem the following October.

Russo-Pole Reconciliation Hopes Revive

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

The State Department has its fingers crossed about the much-rumored prospects of a Russian-Polish reconciliation. There are far too many obstacles still to be hurdled for any premature cheering. But this at least can be said: A shift toward reconciliation has occurred, which is a great deal better than the rigid motionlessness of the situation over the past six months.

There is this further item on the credit side: The move taken by the Polish National Council in London to divorce the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armies from the position of successor-designate to the President was taken spontaneously by the Poles themselves. The purpose was not to conciliate Russia. The incentive was within the Polish group and the purpose was to subordinate the military command to civilian political authority. It happens that the individual whose power would be curbed is highly objectionable to the Russians. But the move against him does not spring from that fact, but from internal Polish considerations. This alone makes it possible for the move to have validity.

The individual in question is Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski. He is a real hero to the Polish Army and to Polish patriots everywhere. His record during the German attack on Poland is not only excellent, it is about the best of any high-ranking Polish officer. The army he commanded was the last to surrender. Before doing so it counterattacked time and time again, and even gained ground for a while.

Obviously, whatever the political views of such a man, he could not be offered up as a victim on any altar of Russian-Polish reconciliation. He could not be curbed or demoted just to appease Russia. Such an action would have roused all the emotional ardor of the Poles in his behalf. Further, his renown among Polish soldiers is such that he is an invaluable asset to the Polish Government. And it is perfectly possible that he can long continue to be an asset to Poland as a military leader.

But as a man with political power he had become a decided liability. What particular grievances the Russians have against him

have never been publicly specified, but he is ranked, rightly or wrongly, as an irreconcilable reactionary who would just as leave fight Russians as Germans. That wouldn't bother Moscow so much if he were an officer subordinate to a government which had different views. But as the designated successor to the Presidency of Poland he is highly objectionable. Further, his political position has made the entire Polish Government suspect.

The move to deprive him of his political role derives from the recent anti-Semitic scandal in the Polish Army. Thus his political demotion, if consummated, will have the character of a punishment by Poles for an offense of omission (in that he failed to prevent the incident) which concerns only Poles. He is made the victim of some fault in the functioning of his own army, not of Russian pressure. Thus what is in Russian eyes a stigma on the Polish Government is to be removed, presumably, in a way which will not amount either in appearance or fact to any object Polish submission to Moscow.

To American and British diplomats who have spent many sleepless nights trying to figure out a formula for Polish-Russian reconciliation, this is perfect. They don't expect it to work any miracle. But it breaks the log jam and it permits a new start in the right direction.

Add to it the fact that the grapevine from Moscow reports a gradual but steady veering of Russian thinking on the Polish issue. The Kremlin has not the slightest intention of allowing anti-Russian Poles to ride back to Warsaw on the back of the Red Army. But it also begins to realize the extreme undesirability of letting a "Polish problem" develop which would plague it for generations as the "Irish problem" has plagued England since the days of Oliver Cromwell. There is an improving chance that conciliation from the Poles in London will find a responsive tendency in the Kremlin. It is by no means a certainty, but a real, although fragile, flower of hope has sprouted in the hard-packed soil of Russian-Polish animosity.

GI Day: Eve of Invasion

By Richard Lee Strout

WITH A U. S. INFANTRY DIVISION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND

Some matters in Army life are so common they never get described. Here are a few of them. First the chow line.

We got up at six. This is double summer time so it's really four. The sun is lazy. It isn't up yet. We've rolled out of our Army cots and grabbed our clothing.

There's the reveille formation. Everybody present or accounted for. After that, 20 minutes of physical training. Then chow.

We fall into an irregular line, with individual mess tins ready. These are something like frying pans divided down the middle. The lid forms a supplementary plate. We've hooked it to the mess tin handle so as to balance both utensils in one hand. Knife, fork, and spoon are tucked in hip pockets. Our left hand holds a big metal canteen cup.

Every soldier knows the clanking chow line. It's fun to be part of it. We move forward, noting from the rear already finished what lies ahead. A rumor spreads: Pancakes! Eyes flash with anticipation. Outdoor life and rugged exercise make tremendous appetites. I will say for the American Army that it gives good food and lots of it.

Now we are inside. There's dry cereal of familiar kinds, a great cauldron of fresh milk with a ladle, fried potatoes and meat if you want it and—yes, more pancakes than you ever saw, mountains of pancakes. Also a cauldron of sugar syrup, practically all the butter in England, and, of course, hot coffee. We eat and eat.

At meal-end comes another ceremony. A new line has formed now. It is the wash line. We scrape dishes, then come to a huge can of boiling water. We dip the utensils into it and ream out the sides with a brush. There are two succeeding cans of rinsing and clear water also at boil. Our mess kits dry in no time without a towel.

Then there's mail call. I wish the wives and sweethearts could see this. The mail has just arrived and for our unit a sergeant is under an enormous English oak distributing it. The pile lies in front. Every postmark of America is on it.

The men circle around. They try to make their faces expressionless. There's another eagerness here. Unlike mealtime, some people here won't be fed. The sergeant is gruff, red-faced and bristle-haired, and no sentimentalist.

"Abraminski," he says. "Adams, Baglioni, Carpenter . . ."

The men squat, waiting their turn coming forward for letters. I watch their faces. Abraminski isn't there. But others take the letters with calculated calm. These obviously are "dead-pan" poker faces. But if you watch a second or two after they rejoin the circle, the faces change. Muscles relax. There's a grin around the mouth. Their eyes light. They've heard from home.

Now the sergeant has gone through the pile. It has melted in half. Some haven't answered. A small figure dashes up.

"Anything for Abraminski?" he demands breathlessly. Yes, it's a Brooklyn accent. The sergeant growls. This is an old growth. "You gotta be here," he says. "You gotta be here. Tomorrow morning for your mail, Abraminski, at the regular time."

The latter doesn't budge. Others are arriving from various assignments. "Aw, Sarge," they say, "be a good guy." The sergeant bristles. "It's always this way," he complains, "always." He goes through the line again. Still others arrive. Abraminski leans against the English oak reading a letter. His face is all smiles.

One more common incident. It is night and we're all in our cots. Blankets have been folded properly. It is just as important to have them under you as over you. It's pitch dark. Somewhere outside is a sentry. Near at hand is a flashlight for an "alert." Far off in the night over Dartmoor comes a sound of cannon.

"Night problem," somebody says.

"That's a 155," says Cot No. 2.

"Not loud enough," says a Southern voice. "Listen in the blackness. It's cozy here. Somebody out there is maneuvering in the mud and darkness. These men have been out all night many times, too."

We decide the gun is a "105" and go to sleep.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Roosevelt-Willkie Ticket

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There is much merit in the two suggestions in your recent letter columns, one from a California Republican and one from an Illinoisan, that a Union Party is now needed in the crisis of 1944 as much as it was in 1864 when Lincoln was elected by a Union Party, and that this need would be filled today by a Roosevelt-Willkie Ticket.

The California Republican's proposal that if Mr. Willkie accepted the Vice-Presidential Democratic nomination, Mr. Roosevelt would agree to retire from the Presidency at the close of the war, accepting appointment to a United Nations governing body, with Mr. Willkie as his successor as President of the United States—would attract the votes next November of many a New England Republican.

The fact that in the recent Republican primaries in at least two other States than California and Illinois, the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt was written in, in a surprisingly large number of cases, shows the wise and broad vision of many rank-and-fileers throughout the nation who put country above party in our present great crisis. If this movement spreads, we can also save this country in 1944, this time from domestic and international economic slavery to huge monopolies and cartels. **ERNEST H. GAUNT** Lawrence, Mass.

Horse-Radish De Luxe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In tonight's issue of The Christian Science Monitor there was a rather skeptical editorial about horse-radish. "If You Must Grow It," which displayed colossal ignorance of the subject.

I wouldn't dream of having a home of my own without horse-radish if there was any practical place at all to put it. If you have never had a bread and butter sandwich of fresh home-baked bread and crisp, young horse-radish leaves, you haven't tasted anything. And when you strip the coarse center stalk from some of the larger and older horse-radish leaves, add them to mixed greens, and cook with salt pork or a ham hock, there isn't any vegetable you can buy that can equal it.

After gathering the white crisp horse-radish roots in the early spring (as soon as the green appears above ground, so you can locate them), scrape (under water) and grind through the food chopper (fine), then add vinegar, brown sugar and a little salt. About a heaping teaspoon of brown sugar, two or three tablespoons of vinegar and a pinch of salt to a cup of ground horse-radish. Let stand at least over night, then try a little of this on hashed brown potatoes (you will never miss the meat). But look out for the first few days—it's "hot stuff." **Brookline, Mass. LEOTA E. ST. JOHN**

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